Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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BURMA DRAFTS SIX PLATFORMS FOR NEW STATE

Prime Minister Ba Maw Gives Details of Construction Plan in New Order

LABOR POWER STRESSED

Says It Is Important in Revitalizing Organization, Leadership in Future

Domei

RANGOON, August 31.—The propelling force of the Burma new order construction plan is manpower, work, labor, and the labor power of Burma must be mobilized in toto for the establishment of a New Order in that country, says the Draft Platform for Constructing the New Order in Burma published by Dr. Ba Maw, Head of the Burmese State and Prime Minister today.

The following are the planks of the Draft Platform which furnishes the fundamental policy of the new State:

"(1) The propelling force of the plan for constructing a New Order in Burma is manpower, work, labor. Consequently, if Burma is to be renovated and a New Order established therein, every effort must be bent upon the general mobilization of labor power.

"(2) Such a national general mobilization has two sides, organization and leadership. They, however, must be closely co-ordinated.

3 Organs Named

"(3) The national general mobilization must be undertaken through the following organizations:

(a) Government leaders in general.
(b) A single party.
(c) The Burmese Defense Army and other military and semi-military organizations.
(d) Totalitarian organizations.
(e) Organizations for service to the State.
(f) Labor service organizations.
(g) Teachers' organizations.
(h) Municipal, town and village organizations.
(i) Women's organizations.
(j) Youth organizations.

"These national organizations from top to bottom shall concentrate their energies on the prosecution of war and maintenance of national life in the most effective manner possible.

"(4) An entirely separate training and organization will be undertaken in regard to leadership, so that the leader groups thus formed shall constitute the mother-bodies of the general mobilization units and leader-bodies operating from the outside.

"(5) This totalitarian structure is to be unified in accordance with the principles set forth in the Burmese Declaration of Independence. There is not a doubt that out of such unity will emerge strength; and quantity will turn into quality and will again be converted into the strength of the masses.

"It is only when such a structure is completed that we can really go into activity. The aims before us are the prosecution of war and the building up of a nation. We must devote our heart and soul to these great tasks and dedicate ourselves to the defense of our country. The State is absolute and its defense also. Our duties are threefold; that of fighting on the first lines, maintaining the home front and of building up and maintaining a new State. They must be discharged if this new State is to exist. The total war has completely enveloped the people of Burma and thus the Burmese front and the nation behind the lines have assumed the life-and-death importance that the other fronts had been manifesting. In Burma, the necessities of the people are war necessities.

First Plan Described

"(6) If we are to enumerate our activities, the following may be listed:

"I. The First Plan.

(a) On the first line, the Burmese Army, sub-military organizations and auxiliary facilities shall be strengthened and completed.

(b) Behind the lines, the fundamental factors of national life shall be secured and measures necessary to that end shall be enforced, namely, foodstuffs, air raid shelters, clothing and transportation and communication facilities shall be guaranteed, adequate health and educational facilities provided, peace and order maintained, fair and responsible administration assured and

(Continued on Page 3)

Tojo Extends All-Out Aid To Burma in Radio Speech

Prime Minister Reaffirms Resolve to Fight Through War Until Enemy Crushed; Lauds Patriotism And Courage of Burmese People

Japan's wholehearted support to Burma which has made an auspicious start as an independent nation was extended by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo Wednesday night in a radio address to the people of Burma in an exchange broadcast program with Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma.

The Burmese Prime Minister's radio address to the Japanese people was made on August 2 from Rangoon. In that speech, he expressed his thanks to the Japanese nation for the establishment of the new State of Burma and stressed Burma's grim determination to fight the war to the bitter end.

Prime Minister General Tojo paid warm tribute to the patriotism and courage of the Burmese, which he said won for them the independence of their country. The independence of Burma, he added, marked a step forward in the attainment of the objective of the War of Greater East Asia—"to restore East Asia to its natural heritage and to establish a new sphere of co-prosperity on the basis of ethical principles."

Confident of Victory

Declaring that the inexhaustible resources of Greater East Asia are being daily converted into fighting power, thus further strengthening the position of Japan and her allies of invincibility and certain victory, Prime Minister Tojo declared: "We are determined to win through this war of emancipation of Greater East Asia."

The text of Prime Minister General Tojo's address follows:

"My friends, the people of the Burmese nation:

"It is my great delight to be able to address you today as the people of the independent nation of Burma. Since the Imperial Forces entered Burmese territory last year in pursuit of the forces of Britain and Chiang Kai-shek until they expelled the enemy completely from the soil of Burma and subsequently until now, Burma and her people have extended the greatest goodwill and the sincerest cooperation to our forces. For this, not only the Imperial Forces in Burma, but also the entire people of Japan are profoundly thankful.

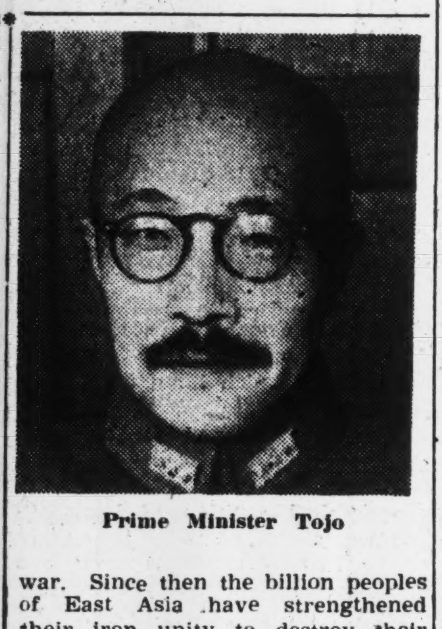
"The independence of Burma has been acquired by you with your own blood on the foundation of the vigorous activities of the Imperial Forces and their precious sacrifices under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty. I humbly pray for the peace of the spirits of the many trail-blazers of Burma who offered their very lives at the altar of their fatherland during a century of struggle against Britain and especially in their movement for independence for more than 50 years since the third Burmese-British War. At the same time, I wish to pay my sincere respects to those people of Burma who, in this war, have died for the cause of their country in cooperating with the Japanese Forces.

"Her glorious independence now restored, Burma has made a grand and auspicious start lavished with the blessings of various countries and peoples who share common aspirations with us. She had declared war against the United States and Britain and has entered into a pledge of alliance with our country, thereby manifesting her strong determination to prosecute successfully the War of Greater East Asia. It goes without saying that the object of the War of Greater East Asia is to restore East Asia to its natural heritage and to establish a new sphere of co-prosperity on the basis of ethical principles. The independence of Burma indeed marks a step forward in the attainment of this objective.

Not a Simple Task

"I need hardly say that the attainment of this common objective is not at all a simple task. Indeed, it is not easy to crush Britain which, for several centuries past, has held the hegemony over the world and the United States which constitutes herself as the dominant power of the world and to attain this objective. But the task must be done, by surmounting all difficulties, and it will be done. In order to protect the glory of our fatherlands, in order to bring about the rise of Greater East Asia and in order to realize justice and righteousness throughout the world, we must fight through and win through this war with inflexible determination until we bring our enemies, the United States and Britain, to their knees.

"Under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty the foundation for complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia has been firmly laid, thanks to the series of great victories in the early stage of the war. Since then the billion peoples of East Asia have strengthened their iron unity to destroy their common age-long enemies, while the inexhaustible resources of Greater East Asia are being daily converted into fighting power. By concentrating the total strength of our human and material resources and by further strengthening our position of invincibility and certain victory, we are determined to win through this war of emancipation of Greater East Asia.



Prime Minister Tojo

"People of the Burmese nation, I wish once more to pay my heartfelt respects to the ardent spirit of patriotism and courage with which you fought together and won the honorable independence of your country. The establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is thus being pushed toward its consummation with the intense enthusiasm and vigorous spirit of all of us peoples of East Asia.

"My friends, the people of our allied country, the entire Japanese people extend their wholehearted support to your country, a brother nation of Japan, with the utmost sincerity, friendship and understanding.

"I wish to conclude my greetings to you by pledging that Japan, hand in hand with her new ally, Burma, and helping each other and encouraging each other, will fight through with the full might of our fighting will and with firm confidence in victory in our war of emancipating Greater East Asia until that happy day when the present war will have been brought to a successful conclusion."

Ba Maw Pledged Cooperation

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, in his radio address to the Japanese people, declared that in order for Burma to forge ahead for security and prosperity, she must closely cooperate with Japan and other East Asiatic nations.

Prime Minister Ba Maw declared, "We must bear in mind that it was Japan, the leader nation of East Asia, who liberated our country from the bloody hands of Britain. Furthermore, we are confident that it is also Japan who will make Burma's independent status still firmer through victory in the current war."

Following her independence, Burma declared war on the Anglo-American powers in order to maintain her freedom at all cost, Prime Minister Ba Maw asserted.

The Burmese Prime Minister also took the occasion of his radio speech to encourage the Indian people to fight for their independence, declaring: "You must learn a lesson from Burma. Remember what Burma has done to free herself and East Asia from the shackles of British imperialism. I say to India, look at the path trodden by Burma."

Lo Given Sofia Post

Domei

HSINKING, September 1—Lo Yiwen, Manchoukuo Minister to Germany was today appointed concurrently Minister to Slovakia, the first Manchoukuo Minister to that nation. Minister Lo now is Minister to Germany and concurrently Minister to Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland, Denmark, and Slovakia.

Thai Attaches Named

Domei

BANGKOK, September 1.—The Thai Government announced yesterday the appointment of Major-General Damri Sorokit Phisan and Wing Commander Kon Siakas, as military attache and air attache respectively to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo.

HONORS GIVEN NAVAL HEROES ARE REVEALED

8th Posthumous Conferment Made on Those Killed in Greater East Asia War

155 SPECIALLY HONORED

List Includes Gallant Airmen In Battles From Aleutians to Solomons Areas

The eighth conferment of posthumous honors on Imperial Navy Officers and men, who died gallantly in the War of Greater East Asia, was announced jointly by the Navy Ministry and The Bureau of Decorations under date of September 2. The majority of them offered their lives to the State during the period from December, 1941, when the war broke out, and March this year, in action in the Naval Battle off Malai, the Amboina operation, the Battle of the Coral Sea, the surprise-raid on Dutch Harbor, the operations in the Aleutians and Solomons areas.

Those who were awarded "Shukunko" or Special Distinction Honors in the present conferment numbered 171, including Rear-Admiral Hiroshi Imazato, who after participating in various Pacific operations as commander of a surface unit died a gallant death in the Indian Ocean area. Out of this number, 155 persons were Navy airmen unparalleled in might and technique throughout the world.

Brilliant Services

The late Rear-Admiral Imazato was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. Rear-Admiral Shiro Yasutake like the late Rear-Admiral Imazato established brilliant military services as commander of a surface unit and was killed in action in the South Pacific area. He was given the same decorations as Rear-Admiral Imazato.

Captains Nobuo Ishikawa and Ichiro Togami, Commanders Saburo Terauchi and Toshitake Ueno, Lieutenant-Commanders Isamu Tomoda and Tadao Sato, Reserve Lieutenant-Commander Kyuichi Hayashi and Reserve Lieutenant Junji Ueda were all killed in action while they were commanders of surface units in various operations.

Lieutenant-Commander Yoshihide Hyuga and Reserve Lieutenant Tadayoshi Hasegawa as commanders of air corps rendered distinguished services and finally died a glorious death.

In the Battle of the Coral Sea many gallant Navy airmen sacrificed their lives in body-crash against one enemy battleship and several other warships. The battleship was sunk and other warships were heavily damaged. These heroes included Flight Petty Officers Masao Oikawa, Tsutoo Kambe and Kikuji Sato and others.

Second-Class Petty Flight Officers Hisatoshi Obata and Yoshimichi Shimada were killed in their surprise-raid of Dutch Harbor. Many other valiant Navy officers and men on the surface and air services died a brilliant death and all were awarded the Shukunko honors.

MAISKY ARRIVES IN LONDON

Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar Confers With Anthony Eden

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, arrived in London on Saturday night and held an informal conference with Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, reports from London disclose.

The report also revealed that on Sunday the Soviet visitor again called on Eden and this time conferred for long hours.

HOPE TO MEET STALIN VOICED BY CHURCHILL

States in Radio Speech From Quebec He Will Continue Efforts 'To Reach Stalin'

SAYS 2ND FRONT DIFFICULT

Pacific Impediments Are Admitted—Mountbatten's Tasks Declared Most Tough

Domei

LISBON, August 31.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a speech broadcast from Quebec tonight expressed the hope that a Churchill-Roosevelt-Stalin meeting will be held in the near future. He added that he and Roosevelt will continue their efforts "to reach Marshal Stalin."

Simultaneously, Churchill asserted that it is most necessary and urgent that a conference of British, American and Soviet Ministers or their personal representatives should be held at some convenient place in order not merely to explore various important questions connected with the future arrangements for world security but to carry their discussions to a point where the heads of states and governments may be able to intervene.

In the speech, Churchill expressed disappointment at Stalin's absence at the recent Quebec conference. He asserted "it had not been suitable for Russia to be represented at this Anglo-American conference, which, apart from dealing with immediate operations which are intermingled and interwoven with the armed forces in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, were largely, if not mainly, concerned with beating and inflaming war against Japan with whom the Soviet government has a non-aggression treaty." He continued that nothing is nearer to the wishes of Roosevelt and himself than to have a three-fold meeting with Stalin and said "if that has not taken place it is certainly not because we have not tried our best or have not been willing to lay aside every impediment and to undertake further immense journeys for that purpose."

Gives Reason for Absence

Churchill attributed Stalin's absence to the fact that he is in direct command of the operations of the Russian armies "of vital consequence not only to Russia, which is the object of the ferocious German attack, but also for the common cause of all anti-Axis nations." At this stage of the speech, Churchill lavishly praised the Russian army's "brilliant summer campagn," asserting, "to judge by the latest news from the Russian battlefronts, Marshal Stalin is certainly not wasting his time."

With reference to the suggested Anglo-American-Soviet meeting, Churchill said, "we shall all be very glad to associate the Russian representatives with us in the political decisions which will arise out of the victories which the Anglo-American forces have gained in the Mediterranean." In what is clearly an even more outspoken effort to win over the Soviet Union from its aloofness, Churchill stated, "in fact there is no step which we may take or which may be forced upon us by the unforeseeable course of this war about which we should not wish to consult our Russian friends and allies in the fullest confidence together."

Asserting "we have had a hard lot and task in the last two years about establishing that which is called the second front in western France against Germany," Churchill continued, "anyone can see how desirable that immense operation of the war would be. It is quite natural that the Russians, bearing the main and worst weight of the German armies on their front, should

(Continued on Page 3)

P.I. Japanese Language Week Makes Big Hit; Gala Program Is Staged at Theater in Manila

Domei

MANILA, August 31.—Winding up Japanese Language Week observance, 80 men and women presented a gala all-Japanese program at the Metropolitan Theater this afternoon.

Loud applause from the enthusiastic audience made all the more evident the popularity of Japanese among the Filipinos as the celebration came to a close.

At the afternoon program the first prize went to a drama work entitled "Japanese Speaking Family" presented by pupils of the Nakashima Japanese School in Manila.

In addition, members of the Japanese Fukyukai as well as neighborhood association staged an entertaining program consisting of poems, speeches, etc. rendered exclusively in Japanese.

The Philippine Executive Commission, City Hall, Kalibapi and the Japanese Fukyukai jointly sponsored the concluding program of Japanese Week.

OUR NAVY PLANES DOWN 20 AIRCRAFT OF ENEMY OVER BOUGAINVILLE ISLE

Solomons Fight Described As One of 'Blood and Iron'

Nippon Staff Officer After Inspection of New Georgia, Banka and Kulambangra Fronts Gives Picture Of Annihilation Battles

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON SOUTH PACIFIC BASE.—A certain staff officer conducted a close inspection of the foremost firing lines of the Japanese Forces on New Georgia, Banka Island and Kulambangra Island, where they are engaged in battles for annihilating the American forces, during a certain period commencing from a certain day in August. This staff officer is directing the strategy on the front. On his return to an undisclosed base, he received newspaper correspondents in interview and declared to them that the present picture of lurid battles can best be described as "a fight of blood and iron."

He emphasized that the productive capacity of a "great arsenal" to be constructed by the people behind the guns is the only measure to frustrate the American counter-offensive. The staff officer made the following statement:

"Early on the morning of June 30 the American forces landed on Rendova Island. During daytime they openly sent transports. They landed anti-aircraft guns and other arms and strengthened their defense against air attacks. Tanks and heavy guns also were landed. Shortly afterward, they landed on the Aikawa area using many landing barges and then started their determined march toward Munda.

Landing Attempt Foiled

"On the sea, the enemy, in about 70 barges, attempted to land near the Japanese position east of Cape Munda from Robiana, but about 40 of them were sunk as a result of Japanese bombardment. The remaining barges fled toward Aikawa and Robiana.

"In the landing operations on July 17 part of a Japanese crack unit blockaded Suzuki Beach on Aikawa River, and at dusk it attacked the enemy entrenched there and another part of the unit occupied a corner of the beach position, inflicting severe damage on the enemy. At daybreak the next day, the unit attacked the enemy's motor force quarters between Aikawa and Suzuki Beach and routed the force. At about 7 a.m. the main force was assembled and with it the counter-attacking enemy force of about 2,000 which came advancing to the right bank of the River Aikawa was wiped out. Thus much damage was caused to the enemy.

"Despite the sacrifice, the enemy persisted in their counter-attack on the strength of their absolute superiority in air force and using trench mortars. They massed a large force for the purpose. It was the enemy's boast that they would capture New Georgia within a week. Under the terrific aerial bombardment conducted by the enemy, the Japanese have now held the Munda positions for more than a month.

Jungles Blasted Bare

"The jungles in which the Japanese are so much at home fighting have been blasted bare and have been turned into all but plains. The ground on the first line has been blown up and the red earth beneath the surface exposed. With the jungle trees bombed and felled, the Japanese have been deprived of cover and thus begun to suffer greater damage. Even under such unfavorable circumstances, however the Japanese carried out night attacks in which they excel and defeated enemy unit after unit. In hand grenade engagements the Japanese showed overwhelming superiority.

"The supply line was necessarily long and with the ground exposed by bombing it became an urgent matter to find another jungle zone through which supplies could be sent. Thus, in order to secure advantages of terrain so that communications could be improved, the Japanese began swinging toward a new theater of war toward the end of July.

"Meanwhile, the enemy pushed up their powerful artillery positions from Rendova to Robiana and then to Munda, gradually pressing upon the Japanese positions. The enemy in this way, are counter-attacking on the strength of their powerful air force and heavy artillery."

UGAKI IS GIVEN POST WITH FLEET IN CHINA

Made Chief of Staff; Other Shifts Are Announced by Navy Ministry

Vice-Admiral Kanji Ugaki on Wednesday was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Fleet in China waters it was officially announced by the Navy Ministry the same day.

Rear-Admiral Teiichi Matsunaga was appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Yokosuka Naval Station and Rear-Admiral Katsuzo Akiyama appointed Director of the Yokosuka Navy Personnel Department and concurrently Director of the Personnel Department of the Yokosuka Naval Station the same day.

Vice-Admiral Yuzuru Tayui, predecessor of Vice-Admiral Ugaki, was ordered to serve in the Naval General Staff Office, while Vice-Admiral Risaburo Fujita, predecessor of Rear-Admiral Matsunaga, and Rear-Admiral Osho Hoshino, predecessor of Rear-Admiral Akiyama, were shifted to important posts at sea.

Vice-Admiral Ugaki is 55 years old. Once he served as Chief-of-Staff of the Maizuru Naval Depot and of the Kure Naval Station. He was promoted to vice-admiral in May this year. He is nephew of General Kazunari Ugaki.

Murata En Route to Saigon

Domei

SHONAN, September 1.—Shozo Murata, supreme adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines, who is on an inspection tour of the Southern Regions, left here this morning by plane for Saigon.

TAIWAN RICE PLANTING IN MALAI SUCCESSFUL

Good Progress in Experiment Made Under Expert Japanese Guidance

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, August 31.—Due to the favorable climatic conditions as well as the strenuous efforts of the native farmers under the guidance of Japanese experts, trial planting of Taiwan rice in Perak Province in Malai is proving extremely encouraging.

According to the expert survey, rice production per one se (seven se equals approximately one acre) in trial planting farm, covering a total space of 1,300 se in Sungkei, Perak Province averaged approximately 1,500 pounds, while the best crop per se amounted to 2,400 pounds, which is about twice as much as per se production in the past.

It is understood that trial planting on a still larger farm will be undertaken in early September.

Komatsu Given Air Post

Shigeru Komatsu, Chief Civil Administrator in the Army service, Wednesday was appointed Director-General of the Aviation Board of the Communications Ministry. Mr. Komatsu succeeds Yoshihide Yamada who has resigned. He was formerly Director of the now defunct Aviation Bureau.

Manchou Bank Branches

Domei

HSINKING, September 1. — The Agricultural Development Bank which was established on August 1, today opened 113 branches throughout Manchoukuo.

Foe Planes Attack Minamitorishima; Warships Hit Isle

MAYKOR RAID FOILED

Suburbs of Hanoi Bombed by Planes in China; 18 Civilians Are Injured

The following communique was issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 6:15 p.m. Wednesday:

"At dawn today many enemy planes came attacking Minamitorishima Island. Enemy warships also bombarded the island."

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, August 31.—A total of 20 Consolidated B-24's, Bell P-39's, and Vought-Sikorski F4U's, were shot down by Japanese Navy fighters on Monday afternoon when the enemy attempted a raid on the eastern end of Bougainville Island.

The enemy, moving in a frenzied counter-offensive in the Solomons area, on this day came over in a formation of more than 50 fighters and bombers. Fighter plane units of the Navy immediately subjected them to furious assaults and after intense fighting shot down 20 of the enemy and forced the rest to flee in disorder.

The Japanese lost two planes.

Enemy Raid Frustrated

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, August 31.—Six bi-motored enemy fighters raided the island of Maykor of the Aru group in the Arafura Sea on Monday afternoon but were met immediately and hit by Japanese fighters. One of them was shot down and another was set afire.

In this engagement the Japanese lost one plane.

Enemy Raids Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, September 1.—The American air force in China on Tuesday afternoon raided the Tonkin district with fighters and bombers, coming over the northern border from three directions. The enemy dropped bombs in the suburbs of Hanoi and machine-gunned native inhabitants near Langson.

Concerning this the French Indo-Chinese authorities made the following announcement today: "On the afternoon of August 31 two formations of the American air force in China raided the Tonkin district. The planes dropped bombs in the suburbs of Hanoi and machine-gunned native inhabitants near Langson. Eighteen native inhabitants were injured."

P.I. IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Many Towns to Benefit During Dry Season

Domei

MANILA, September 1.—It is reported from Malolos that five towns in the province of Bulacan will be served by the new Angat irrigation system during the coming dry season—December and January—in order to facilitate planting of the second rice crop.

The towns benefiting from this irrigation system include Bocaue, Bustos, Plaridel, Gigínto and Bigaín. Officials of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the province revealed that plans are being speeded for the planting of "horal" and other early varieties of rice during the second crop season, while corn and other short season crops will follow immediately after the rice is harvested.

Gaimusho Advisers Meet

A regular meeting of the Foreign Office's diplomatic advisers was held at 12:30 p.m. Wednesday at the Foreign Minister'e official residence. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Advisers Hachiro Arita and Dr. Tadao Yamakawa and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu attended and discussed general diplomatic problems during luncheon.

F.I.C. PUSHES POLICY OF FAIR TREATMENT

More Privileges Allotted to Native Population Under Decoux's Movement

Domei

HANOI, August 31.—The French Indo-China Government has been showing strong tendency recently to replace the past policy which gave the French residents precedence over, the native inhabitants with the new policy aimed at the revival of French Indo-China through friendly cooperation with all races within the country.

Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux in his speech last New Year emphasized French and Indo-Chinese cooperation for the revival of the country.

Subsequently, various reforms corroborated the Government's sincere intentions such as abolition of the past differentiation between French and native inhabitants in vessels, trains and other means of transportation, encouragement of mutual recreation through sports, admission of native inhabitants into clubs and organizations, improved the treatment of native inhabitants in public offices as well as granting the right of promotion.

Other reforms include increasing the membership of native inhabitants in various political and economic organs, encouraging participation of the membership of native inhabitants which have been discouraged in the past, minimizing of all discrimination and affecting various measures to elevate the living standard of native inhabitants.

Fair Treatment Given

With the beginning of the second half of this year, the new policy has come to assume more positive character. For instance, at the conference of chiefs of local administration last month in Dalat which is considered the supreme council of the federated French Indo-China States, all precedents were broken by the attendance of delegates of the Empire of Annam and Kingdom of Cambodia. Furthermore, from July to beginning of August, the Governor-General visited His Majesty the Emperor Bao Dai of Annam and Kind Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia to exchange opinions regarding the administration of respective regions following which he inspected various districts in the countries together with the Rulers.

Local circles interpret the move as representing the Government's intention to extend energetic cooperation even to the field of politics and point out that the Government is taking the lead to grant the people what has been long refused them.

Various interpretations are being voiced regarding the acute change of the French Indo-China government's policy and the majority of them apparently agree that the primary cause lies in the delicate and complex problems now facing the Government.

It is said that the new policy shows the determination of the Government to solve the problems by wholehearted participation in the project for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Local circles seem in complete accord with the Government as they express belief that such step is inevitable in view of the sincere consistent policy of Japan with respect to various regions with East Asia such as China, Burma, Thailand, Philippines and Java.

They declared that the French Indo-China Government can no longer allow itself to be excluded from the participation in worthy projects for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere because of her unique position in the sphere. And French Indo-China is now comprehending the noble principles Japan has taken of granting each race within East Asia its rightful place.

HANLEY, PARRAN SHIFTED

Both Generals Given New Posts in U.S. Army Air Corps

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 31.—Reports carried in the latest issue of the New York Herald Tribune to reach here disclose that the United States War Department announced on July 20 that the following changes took place in the United States army air Corps:

Brigadier-General Thomas Hanley, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army Air Corps, was appointed Commander of the Southeast Air Training Base at Maxwell Field, Alabama.

Brigadier-General Edwin Parran, Commander of the Maxwell Field, was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army Air Corps. Parran is 38 years old, the third youngest general in the United States Army.

Attack on Hospital Vessel Is Repeated by U.S. Bomber

Enemy B-24 Bombs and Machine-Guns Japanese Mercy Ship Buenos Aires Maru in Clear Weather On Morning of August 17

The Buenos Aires Maru (Passed by the War Ministry)

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT.—The hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru, which was subjected to an unlawful, fiendish attack by an American Consolidated B-24 on August 17, reached X X base at 7:30 a.m. August 18. With its entry into port, the details of the heinous American offense against international law and humanity were revealed.

The hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru, marked more than clearly as a hospital ship, was cruising along at latitude one degree 14 minutes south and longitude 148 degrees 13 minutes east, a point 70 miles east of the Admiralty Islands. The time was 5:57 a.m., one full hour after sunrise, and the day was clear and visibility perfect.

Suddenly 20 degree off to port, an American Consolidated B-24 appeared and then from an altitude of about 1,000 meters it dropped a bomb which fell 150 meters off the portside of the ship. Three other bombs were dropped. They did not make hits but the hospital ship was jolted slightly and bomb fragments scarred and cut the ship. The enemy plane then shot overhead and after it had gone off about two or three kilometers made a sound as it were machine-gunning the hospital ship and disappeared from view.

Fragments, about 15 centimeters long, were scattered all over the ship and one of them hit and wounded Apprentice Seaman Kichizo Matsuda on the left thigh. The only damage done to the ship was to the wire-ropes and portholes but ugly scars can be seen all over the white ship.

Based on international law, the ship is marked perfectly clearly as a hospital ship. To make it very clear from the air it has a huge red cross 200 feet long and 80 feet wide painted on its upper deck centered on the funnels. It has five daytime marks and 3 nighttime marks, a total of eight besides the huge red cross on top. The marks can be distinguished by the naked eye from a distance of 8,000 meters and the American attack can in no way be called a mistake; it was an intentional violation of international law.

American brutality cannot be forgiven. Since the first of this year the enemy has carried out similar outrages on numerous occasions, revealing that America cannot understand humanism and that it will continue to attack ships of mercy. Seeing the scarred hospital ship as it made port, the feeling of hate for the enemy held by the Japanese Forces rose to a new high.

The Captain of the ship, Hiromatsu Kanegae, declared, "In no way can we mark this ship more clearly as a hospital ship. The markings had been painted anew before we left X X. I can say definitely that the American bomber attacked us knowing we were a hospital ship and this brutal act can not be forgiven."

HUNKS EMPHASIZES TRADE WITH TURKEY

Says Participation in Izmir Fair Indication of Better Relations

Special to the Nippon Times

ISTANBUL, August 31.—Germany's exports to Turkey are much more extensive than is generally known abroad, for Germany regards it as her duty to continue deliveries to her former trade partners in spite of war conditions, declared Professor Dr. Hunks, President of the Propaganda Council of German Economy, in an interview with a representative of a Turkish news agency.

Turkish foreign trade statistics disclose that over 50 per cent of Turkish imports come from Germany. Germany still offers a great variety of goods for export, although as a result of the war there is an increased demand on the German market and deliveries to other European countries are maintained at the 1942 level. Cardboard, coal tar dyes, other dyes, varnish, lacquer, iron goods, handwares, pharmaceutics, fine mechanical and optical instruments as well as railway engines, textile machines, agricultural implements, electrical appliances and wireless sets were exported to Turkey.

These deliveries are of great importance for the future development of Turkish transport, mining industry and agriculture.

Fairs are an accurate gauge of a country's economic power. In view of the established tradition of close economic relations with Turkey, Germany has endeavored to exhibit such products as would meet the country's present needs. The German participation at the Izmir Fair emphasizes how important the trade with Turkey is to Germany, Turkey having always been a link between the East and the West. German industry and trade regard the Izmir Fair as a means of improving economic relations between the countries.

Dutch Artisans for East

AMSTERDAM. — Another 2,000 Dutch artisans will be going to the occupied eastern territories shortly. A new shipping service between the Netherlands and Riga will be opened in the near future and will strengthen the economic relations between the Netherlands and eastern Europe.

KAWAI GOING TO CHINA TO SURVEY SITUATION

Asked by Foreign Minister to See Development There after New Policy

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, who is keenly interested in the development in China following the introduction of Japan's new China policy, has asked Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Australia, to make close inspection of North, Central and South China and to gather information, according to the Asahi.

Mr. Kawai has accepted the Foreign Minister's offer and is expected to leave Tokyo Friday. He is scheduled to return to Japan after the middle of October. Mr. Kawai last March retired from the diplomatic service.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu last June sent Ambassador Itaro Ishii, of the Foreign Office Wartime Research Room, to China for inspection.

BA MAW EMPHASIZES SPIRITUAL STRENGTH

Burmese Prime Minister Foresees It Forms Foundation For Material Might

Domei

RANGOON, September 1.—Burma will drive forward stressing spiritual power and casting aside its former dependence on false materialism, Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma declared today. After announcing the new Burmese nation's supreme policy, Prime Minister Ba Maw stated that the time will certainly come when the Burmese will thank the Japanese for teaching them that spiritual power is the true power supreme over all.

"The general mobilization structure in Burma is based on the spirit of work and action," stated the Burmese Prime Minister. "In the past, the Burmese were too much a slave to a material outlook, forgetting that spiritual strength is indeed that which forms the foundation of material strength. The reason for the past Burmese decline rested on depending too greatly on things material, forgetting the power of spirit and will, and on a lack of the will to work.

"Today Burma is an independent nation. In order to make use of its abundant resources and rise as a modern State, it is first of all necessary to concentrate the prime motivating power which is manpower. The first reform Burma must carry out is to place the basis of national construction from material power to the true spiritual power. And the time will certainly come when Burma will thank Japan who taught Burma that spiritual strength is indeed the thing that can truly be depended upon.

"The national organization which is outlined in the Plan Principles which I announced includes all the important social classes in Burma, and I believe firmly that by this the general mobilization structure of the whole nation can be made perfect. I hope to select superior persons from each class and train them for a certain period to make complete the leadership organization and thus complete the national organization.

"Concrete measures concerning this policy will be announced later but the principal aim for the next six months or a year is to direct the main strength toward the war effort. Agriculture, industry and transportation will be directed toward this goal. It is our policy also to hold secure the minimum in wartime civilian living needs and to maintain the activity of the home front."

80 SHIPWRIGHTS GRADUATE

Javanese Finish Course in Seven Months

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 31.—At the first graduation exercises held this morning, the Djarkarta Shipwrights Training Institute awarded diplomas to 80 graduates. The graduates were evenly divided, with 40 each in the shipbuilding and mechanics courses. In view of the highly satisfactory progress of the students, the originally planned one-year course was shortened by five months. All the graduates will be assigned to various dockyards throughout Java.

Students for the second class will enroll the early part of next month. It is understood that the Institute is planning to install shipbuilding facilities within the Institute grounds in order to provide practical working material for students at the Institute itself, instead of at shipyards as has been the case hitherto.

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Late Toson Shimazaki Granted Decoration For Literary Service

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer the Fourth Class Order of the Sacred Treasure upon Haruki (Toson) Shimazaki, who died on August 22, for the great services he rendered to the Japanese literary world. The conferment was made under date of August 22.

MEDICAL TALKS END IN MANCHOU CAPITAL

Causes and Cure of Khassinbek Disease Discussed at 3-Day Conference

Domei

HSINKING, August 31.—The three-day medical conference which opened here on August 28 to discuss the results of the investigations on Khassinbek disease, was brought to a successful conclusion today.

The conferees made public the following results:

In the first place the cause of Khassinbek disease has been roughly ascertained as the consumption of water containing harmful organic substances and a certain extent to relatively large shortage of Vitamin A;

Secondly, the disease resembles the Mount Aso volcano disease in Japan resulting in the retarding of the building up of the bones and joints of the human body;

In the third place, the affected areas spread from Fusung, Mengkiang in Tunghua province mostly affecting people living in the mountainous areas of Pingkiang and Peian provinces westward into the great Hsingang ranges;

Fourthly, the unbalanced nourishment of the people in the affected area who live mostly on maize is one cause of the disease.

The conferees decided as a result of the investigation on the establishment of experimental stations in the affected regions to further study the cause and cure of the disease. At the same time, it was also decided to organize the Khassinbek Association for the purpose of a closer liaison regarding the development of the disease.

The meeting ended with a closing speech by the Welfare Minister Yu Ching-yuan.

MANCHOUKUO'S RISE IS LAUDED BY AOKI

11-Year Struggle Brings Solid Success, Industrial Leaders Are Told

Domei

HSINKING, September 1.—The 11-year struggle of Manchoukuo with the many difficulties that must always beset any new, rising country has resulted in such a solid success that it is contributing enormously to the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki stated in his address to the executives of the chartered companies operating in Manchoukuo who met here today.

Mr. Aoki said:

"I travelled through the Southern Regions the other day and have just come from China, seeing at first hand the economic construction activities of the Co-Prosperity nations and their impressive cooperation with Japan. I have been reassured by the spectacle that at this rate we can never be defeated.

"Arriving here I have been persuaded that the 11-year struggle of Manchoukuo has borne a splendid fruit and the country is now displaying its wonderful prowess as a senior member of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, for which I am filled with gratitude.

"The war demand for shipping has increased our dependence on land transit and on account of the geographical position of Manchoukuo we expect much of its supply power in the materials important for increasing our fighting strength, namely, iron ores, foodstuffs and the like. I must request of you, gentlemen, redoubled efforts to secure the adequate supply of those materials for Japan.

"On Japan's part, it will do its utmost to stabilize the living of the people and help increase production, for which it will send the necessary materials to the best of our ability. Thus the two countries may strengthen their cooperation and push forward hand in hand toward victory."

Argentina Cotton Crop

BUENOS AIRES.—A record cotton crop of approximately 95,000 tons is expected in Argentina, according to a statement made by Argentine Minister of Agriculture General Diego Mason.

P.I. CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ENJOY GREAT POPULARITY

19 Examinations Given for Government Posts and Selection Based on Merit

Domei

MANILA, August 31.—Merit alone counts in the selection of Government employees of the new Philippines in contrast to the vicious practice of former years when the favoritism of the spoils system prevailed.

This fact was attested to by the record number of examination given by the Bureau of Civil Service since the establishment of the Philippine Executive Commission in January, last year.

During this period, the Bureau gave a total of 19 civil service tests, the more important of which were for city junior physician, welfare officer and city junior dentist. Those who have qualified now are employed in various health and sanitation centers operated by the Government in Manila.

In addition, the Bureau gave 60 board examinations for the various professions, including engineering and medicine.

EXPANSION IS SLATED FOR SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Macassar School to Enlarge Courses; 500 Trainees Are Now Studying

Domei

MACASSAR, September 9.—Courses at the Macassar Seamen's Training Institute, since its opening in March this year, will be adjusted and enlarged, it was revealed today by the Naval Civil Administration Office, which is operating the institute.

From today, the institute will be known as the Naval Civil Administration Office's Seamen's Training Institute, and advance courses will be added, while the present course at the institute is due to be enlarged in November.

At present, there are about 500 trainees at the institute, which already has turned out 88 seamen now serving on vessels plying the seas throughout Greater East Asia.

Mackensen's Son Promoted

BERLIN.—General Eberhard von Mackensen, youngest son of 93-year old Field Marshal von Mackensen, has been promoted to the rank of colonel-general, according to an announcement made here.

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ENEMY SHIPPING HIT IN AUGUSTA HARBOR

Luftwaffe Blasts Freighter, Landing Boats

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, August 31.—The Italian High Command issued the following bulletin: Formations of the German air force undertook another operation against enemy shipping in the harbor of Augusta. One freighter of medium tonnage and several other small landing craft were hit. Enemy airplanes raided Civita Vecchia, Decimo, Cagliari, and the environs of Naples. Each time they were attacked by Italian and German fighter planes which threw themselves with boldness on the raiding bombers and on the accompanying twin-engined fighters as well. Over Latium and Campania the enemy air force lost 40 machines. Of these 10 were shot down by Italian fighters, 27 by German fighters and 3 by anti-aircraft batteries.

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FIRE FIGHTERS DRILL ON EARTHQUAKE DAY

Intensive Training Carried Out Throughout Metropolis by Officials, Experts

The 20th anniversary of the great Kanto earthquake on Wednesday was a day of intensive training in fire-fighting for the residents of the Tokyo Metropolis.

All over the Metropolis fire-fighting drills were held and members of the fire-fighting force of the Metropolis, members of the Air Raid Wardens' Corps, and members of the auxiliary fire-fighting corps made up of students were engaged in extinguishing fires which theoretically had been caused by enemy air raiders.

Another event marking the quake anniversary was a service held at 9 a.m. at the Earthquake Memorial Hall in Honjo where many persons perished in the great earthquake and fires.

Home Minister Kisaburo Ando, Education Minister Nagakage Okabe, Minister of State Fumio Goto, and Governor Shigeo Odachi of the Tokyo Metropolis were present at the service which was attended by about 1,500 representatives of the families of the victims of the earthquake.

The fire-fighting drills got under way at 6-30 a.m. with an air raid alarm, hypothetically sounded twenty minutes later throughout the Metropolis.

At 8 a.m. it was announced that about 300 "enemy" planes in several waves had invaded the Metropolis, dropped 300 incendiary bombs at Sambancho, Kojimachi-ku, and seven other places in the Metropolis, and caused fires at 50 or 60 places in each of the areas of the Metropolis.

All firemen belonging to the 41 fire-brigade stations of the Metropolis, members of the Air Raid Wardens' Corps and others, 15,000 in all, went at once into action. Undaunted by the "enemy" planes which were still dropping explosive bombs and firing machine-guns, they performed their functions. In addition to fires caused by enemy bombs, they had to deal with cases of fire which theoretically were caused by spies.

By 10:30 a.m. when the air raid alarm was lifted, all the fires had been stopped. Thus proof was given of the tremendous power of the Metropolis for dealing with fires set by raiding planes.

One of the biggest fire-fighting drills occurred in Mukojima-ku. It was participated in by a picked fire brigade under the personal direction of the chief of the Mukojima fire-station. At 10 a.m. while the drill was going on, Home Minister Ando and Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board Yoshitomo Susukida came, followed a little later by General Kenji Doihara, Commander of the Eastern Army Headquarters, and the distinguished group watched as the chief of the Mukojima fire station detailed companies to deal with fires that had broken out at 55 places in Mukojima-ku.

Later at the Mukojima ward office the chief of the Mukojima fire station made explanations to Home Minister Ando, General Doihara, and Chief of Police Susukida of a big fire which was raging near Terajima Hirokoji.

This particular fire was controlled at 11 a.m. after a hard fight by 59 fire engines.

In the evening a lecture meeting on the earthquake was held at the Ryogoku Public Hall.

Burma Drafts Six Platforms For New State

(Continued From Page 1)

equal opportunity for economic activities afforded.

(c) An administrative structure capable of discharging our new tasks and affairs that arise from moment to moment at home and abroad shall be established and wartime relations consolidated with Japan and, if possible, all other members of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. All the problems arising between Burma and Japan in consequence of Burmese independence shall be promptly settled and all national enterprises inseparable from war; namely, wartime administration, public finance, agriculture, industry, communications, insurance, labor, people's defense and supply, pursued with the utmost vigor.

"II. The Second Plan.

"In the second plan, the foundations for a comprehensive, long term reform shall be laid for the establishment of an administrative system including a village system, legislature, justice, education, taxation, insurance, banking, currency, financing, labor industry, agriculture including the land system, communications, transportation, economic development and foreign relations.

Bureau of Planning

"If necessary for these undertakings, advisers and experts will be appointed and a system of commissions provided. Such commissions are to decide the more important matters falling under the plan and in order to carry out their decisions with dispatch are to mobilize advisers and experts. The most important of such commissions will be the Bureau of Planning. In brief, to train and guide the people so that the country may become a Burma for the Burmese and to afford the maximum opportunities for self-government are the fundamental aims of our Platform.

"Such are the emergency plans to be carried cut to build up our new State. Each Ministry will work out the details of these plans and set them before the people. The Draft Platform shows the general lines along which the people may advance toward their new, great destiny. We shall cast off all the irrational customs of the past and march on toward our splendid future."

FILIPINO VIGNETTES (XI)

By *YUTAKA SHUDO*

Photo shows the market scene in Guagua. (Passed by the War Ministry)

EVENING is drawing nigh about me. Still reclining on the rattan chair I quietly gaze upon the darkening hills of Bataan. As the sun sinks behind the hills, the beauty of the twilight scene over Manila Bay steadily increases. Someone had said that the sunset over Manila Bay was world-famous for its beauty, and truly the beauty of it surpasses description with my inadequate pen. The terrific heat of the day is gradually dispelled at about the time the sun begins to sink, and a cool breeze begins to blow. Many times I gazed dreamily on this scene which could not be found in any other place. No matter how many times I looked, I never saw the same colors nor the same forms from day to day. They changed even while I gazed upon them, and I never tired of gazing. Particularly the forms of Mt. Mariveles and Corregidor, silhouetted in clear outlines against the glow of sunset, causes an indescribable feeling to well up in one's breast.

Today I was able to gaze upon the sunset as it flooded with color the foot of Mt. Mariveles. The golden sunset that is reflected in the sea cannot be seen from there, but one can see a group of water-buffaloes, having finished their day's work, serenely bathing in the clear river. The backs and the horns of the buffaloes can be seen, now golden and now indigo, and the drops of water that are splashed about sparkle like myriad jewels.

Early the next morning we left Balanga for home. Every time we passed such villages as Abucay, Samal, and Orani, all of which are famous in the history of the Philippine campaign, we were welcomed and bade farewell by the children who came out to the roadside and cried "Ohayo, Nippon Banzai," while they waved their hands and wiggled their feet. We passed by, waving our arms vigorously.

The market at Guagua was full of people. This is the largest market town, situated at the entrance to Bataan. The people pushed and pulled each other in their efforts to do business amid piles of meat, vegetables, fruits, and other daily necessities. We wondered where all these people came from.

Although the market-place was crowded, there was comparatively little noise. Everybody was quietly occupied in looking for, and buying, the desired goods. Out of curiosity we asked the vendor how much his water-melons cost, and were astounded to learn that a melon weighing about 1 kan (about 4 kilograms) was priced at 30 pesos. It was a fabulous price.

The market is a fair barometer of the prosperity or the depression of a particular locality. The fact that a market-place is crowded reflects the living conditions of the local people. We wondered where all this prosperity, displayed at the market at Guagua, emanated from as the people had experienced such fierce fighting and, we are sure, some of them had lost their relatives, their houses and their animals not so very long ago.

I walked around the market in the midst of the thick crowd, and the more I was pushed around the happier my feelings became. In fact, the feeling that I wanted to be pushed around harder and harder began to take possession of my whole being. Even in this crowd some of the native inhabitants, who noticed that I was a Japanese, smiled at me and greeted me with "ohayo" or "konnichiwa." They were greetings from the bottom of their hearts, without a trace of that flattery which is often paid to a stronger force.

[The End]

YETAJIMA Cradle of Japan's Navy

(Continued From Page 4)

pils of the lowest class live in a warship at anchor in the port. There they study the structure, system and appointments in the ship and also look into the posts and offices assigned to the crew so as to acquire practical knowledge of their life in the ship.

As for advanced students, they sail on board the ship far into the sea for the purpose of studying gunnery, navigation, torpedoing, etc. In case of these practical exercises a few instructors go on board, too; but the students are chiefly led by the officers in charge. Aviation exercises, on the other hand, are imposed upon advanced students only. They live with the Aviation Corps apart from the college, and their life is similar to that which they have in the ship. The aviation graduates of the Yetajima College possess the ordinary capacity of the "sea eagles" of the Navy.

The picture depicted here of the student life at the Naval College at Yetajima eloquently discloses how the naval cadets of Japan are trained to become dauntless fighters. Because they continuously cultivate the spirit of selfless national service, irrespective of material limitations, they become imbued with superb strength which makes them confident of success in measuring their power with the might of the effectives of other countries. The brilliant victories the Japanese Navy has hitherto secured in the current war are mostly due to the remarkable potency of the traditional naval spirit, which is ingrained in the mind of every marine—from bluejacket to the admiral.

Yetajima, as the cradle of the Japanese Navy, has produced and is producing highly efficient naval officers who welcome battles to prove their mettle, remaining true to the stainless heritage of the Navy.

TOJO SEES PIONEERS' SONS

Will Attend Memorial Rites in Manchoukuo

The 57 young boys who will attend the memorial services in Manchoukuo for the loyal spirits who fell in building that nation visited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Wednesday morning. The boys, all sons of men who gave their lives in the building of Manchoukuo, were urged by the Prime Minister to carry on the work of their fathers.

Converted Into Shelter

BERLIN.—The largest natural cave in Germany, Kluter Cave in Westphalia, has been equipped as an air raid shelter for the civilian population by the installation of electric lighting and other facilities.

Portuguese Colonial Population

LISBON—Eleven million people live in Portuguese overseas colonies, according to the 1940 census results which have just been published.

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 4)

of such and such a mission. The reverend gentleman would then move into one of the houses, and start to hold a sale of the contents. When the goods were exhausted he would move on to another, and so on."

Sir Hiram Maxim, in his book "Li Hung Chang's Scrapbook," advances evidence of missionaries setting their servants to torture Chinamen to make them divulge where their treasures were buried during this looting of the Imperial City.

D. Story, in his book "To-morrow in the East," sums up the incident thus:

"I have wandered through the Imperial Treasure House at Mukden fingering rare draperies, handling beautifully worked specimen of old-type jewellery, poising priceless pieces of airy eggshell china on my palm, and I have asked what of civilisation the men could bring to the Orient whose guns I heard faintly booming in the distance."

W. JOSIAH van DIENST

August 31.

PEOPLE TOLD BY OKI TO DO THEIR DUTIES

New Gendarmerie Head Exhorts Japanese to Follow Fixed Policy of Government

"Under the present stage of war, there is little need of expressing one's sentiment. All we have to do is to follow straight the Government policy already set," declared Lieutenant-General Shigeru Oki, in a statement issued after assuming his new post of Commander of the Gendarmerie in a ceremony at 9 a.m. Wednesday at the Gendarmerie Headquarters. Lieutenant-General Oki succeeded Major-General Hakujiro Kato who has been transferred to another important post, according to the Mainichi.

It was revealed that Lieutenant-General Oki had spent over 12 years on the continent before he was appointed to the present post. Characteristic of the life on the continent, his highly tanned features tell the mode of life he had led on the continent. With his shaggy beard breaking into a smile, he went at length into his aspiration and sentiment in the following manner:

"Under the present stage of war, there is little need of expressing one's sentiment. All we have to do is to follow straight the Government policy already set. While coming up to Tokyo yesterday, I had the opportunity of observing Mt. Fuji, and then and there I was struck with awe to get a glimpse of the old country. I could not but feel as though the august will of Heaven was protecting this land of gods from its being invaded. Then I came to observe the superbly healthy features of Prime Minister Tojo now at the helm of this great campaign ,those vigorous features of my colleagues, and those valiant citizens of the metropolis serenely devoted to their respective works.

All these gave me a profound impression. No matter how hard times may be, we, all of the Japanese, army, official, and civilian, must push this war through to the successful conclusion, with an absolute confidence in our ultimate victory."

Our Struggles

(Continued From Page 4)

terrorist movement. This Ordinance was renewed on May 29, 1932.

Further powers were given to the Bengal Government on July 20, by the Government of India through the Bengal Emergency Powers (Second Amendment) Ordinance 1932. On September 1, the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council which gave increased powers to the Executive, the most important provision being that attempt at murder was made punishable with death sentence.

Another Act was passed on September 6, called the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932, which empowered the executive to seize buildings, to order citizens on pain of punishment to assist them in the suppression of terrorism, to impose collective fines on villagers, etc. The Legislation passed in the Bengal Legislative Council armed the Government with permanent powers, so that in future, emergency ordinances would not be necessary.

During the year, terrorist outrages took place from time to time, the most important of them being the murder of Mr. Douglas, the District Magistrate of Midnapore and Mr. Ellison, Additional Superintendent of Police, Comilla. On the side of the Government the severest measures were taken. Troops were quartered in many districts where trouble had taken place or was apprehended and heavy collective fines were imposed in Chittagong, Midnapore and twenty-four Parganas Districts. Moreover, the abandoned prison for revolutionary prisoners in the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal was reopened in spite of public protest and political prisoners were transported there.

Hope to Meet Stalin Voiced By Churchill

(Continued from Page 1)

urge us ceaselessly to undertake this task and should in no way conceal their complaints and even reproaches that we have not done it before."

Hopes Voiced

Churchill then said, "we once had a fine front in France. It was torn to pieces. I look forward to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France. You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it will be near or far, but whenever the great blow is struck, you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied there is good prospect of continuing success and that our soldiers' lives are expended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political considerations of any kind."

Continuing, Churchill further remarked, "personally I always think of the third front as well as the second front. I always think that western democracies should be like a boxer who fights with two hands and not one." He declared that the most important and significant events are taking place in the Balkans as a result of the Eastern Front developments and the Anglo-American Sicilian campaign.

Regarding the recent demise of King Boris of Bulgaria, Churchill arrogantly warned, "the fate of King Boris may serve other miscreants that the wage of sin is death." The British Prime Minister then declared that he is looking forward with confidence to the day "when Jugoslavia and Greece will once again be free." In this connection at the outset of his speech, Churchill, directing his comments to the Canadians of French descent, said, "we may be sure that as the sun rises, France will rise again free."

Admits Pacific Difficulties

Regarding the Pacific theater of war, Churchill pointed out the difficulties on the Indian front, and stressed the creation of a combined Anglo-American command over land, sea and air forces of both countries. Apparently defending the appointment of Vice-Admiral Mountbatten as supreme anti-Axis commander in Southeastern Asia, Churchill said, in comparing Mountbatten with Chiang Kai-shek, "if an officer having devoted his life to military arts doesn't know about war at 43 he is not likely to learn much more about it later." Adding, he said "we all wish the new command and its commander full success in their novel and varied and certainly most difficult task."

The Prime Minister said that the full force of the blows which the Russian armies are striking, of the Anglo-American raids on Germany and further results of the Anglo-American North African campaign that have been attained cannot be measured. However, he warned, "I consider there are dangers in allowing our minds to dwell unduly upon favorable circumstances which surround us and which are so vividly and punctually brought to our notice every day by press and radio. For myself, I regard all such speculations as to when the war will end, at this moment, as vain and unprofitable."

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Domei

PORT DICKSON, Malai, September 1.—Work on the enlargement of the harbor at this port and of providing it with excellent shipping facilities will definitely be completed within the next three years, according to H. Kin, the district officer at the Port of Dickson.

Mr. Kin stressed that Port Dickson has excellent harbor facilities and it is valuable as a regular place of call for local ships plying along the Malai west coast. It was pointed out that Port Dickson's second important role was that of being able to conduct the vast entreport trade for all commodities exported from Negri Sembilan and South Perak to Penang or Shonan. Mr. Kin also revealed fishing was flourishing off the coast and the industry showed remarkable progress during the past year.

England Will Be Poor

STOCKHOLM.—It is a foregone conclusion that England will emerge "poor" from this war, declares the British economic periodical Statist adding that if she does not win peace it will be immaterial whether she did win the war, according to a London report.

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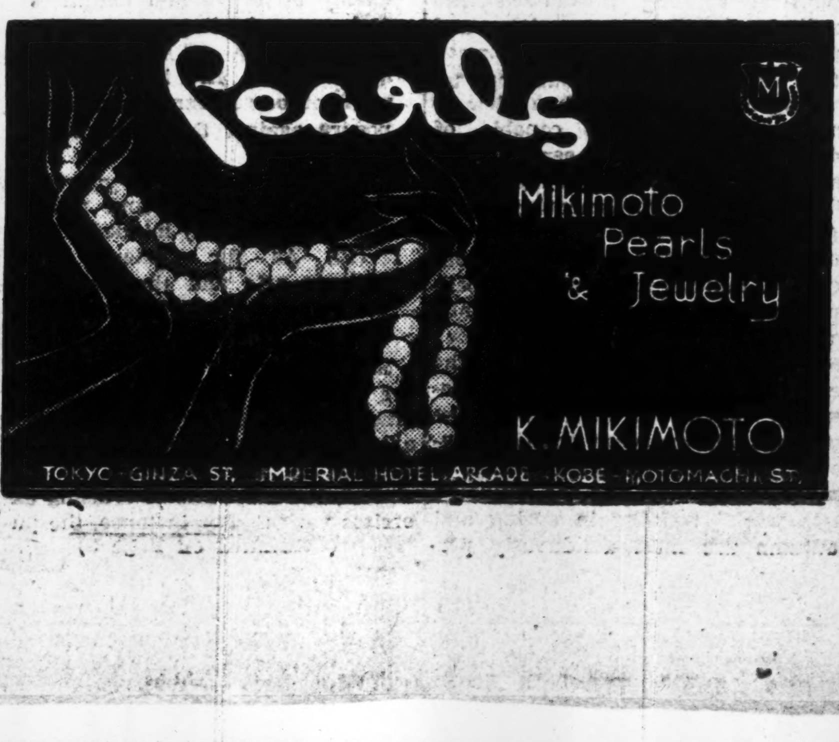

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1943

Wartime Economy

Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and Germany in the European war have demonstrated a new form of war economy. The material sources to be drawn upon to meet the war demand are, roughly speaking, national income (or national products), national property and foreign resources. In the first World War, Germany always fought outside her own territory, but the resources she secured in the occupied areas did not add much to her fighting capacity, as the process of utilizing them involved heavy expenditures. "On the whole," Leo Grebler observed, "the occupied territories were a doubtful asset to Germany's war economy." In the present World War Germany's war economy takes on a very different aspect.

As for Japan, the line of reasoning adopted by the Anglo-American economists up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was this: Japan's national finance claimed enormous quantities of materials and labor during the four and a half years of the China Affair, and the materials and labor required to meet the demand of the war curtailed to that extent the amount of goods available for consumption in national life and for nonmilitary industries. The higher the demands made by the war the greater the decline of Japan's economic power, they reasoned. This led them to conclude that Japan's fighting capacity based on economic power had suffered disastrously. Reduced economic power means diminished fighting capacity, they concluded. Wedded to this point of view, they misconstrued as a sign of weakness the conciliatory attitude adopted by Japan in the Washington talks in her earnest and sincere pursuit of a peaceful settlement, and refused to modify their highly objectionable attitude and policy.

The big flaw in the Anglo-American theory regarding Japan's economic strength lay in the fact that it left too much out of consideration. It was based on the grave misconception that this country's fighting power was so exhausted that it could not break down the powerful military defenses which the Americans, the British and the Dutch had erected to safeguard the vast storehouses of natural resources in the Philippines, in Malaya and in the Dutch East Indies. The Anglo-American plan for war against Japan was based on the miscalculation that Japan was not powerful enough to take these regions and that at most this might succeed in disrupting the flow to its enemies of the vitally important natural resources of these regions. Thus the lightning quick occupation of these areas by the Japanese Forces did not only upset the Anglo-American plans, it boomeranged against them, for the resources of these regions were diverted to Japan within a matter of a few months following the outbreak of hostilities.

The Anglo-American economists also did not attach sufficient importance to the fact that the economic power expended to meet the war expenditure was converted into efficient war equipment and that through the enormous accumulation of war materials Japan's fighting strength was increased remarkably. Because no display has been made of this phase of the situation, the attention of Anglo-American economists was concentrated on the more obtrusive phenomenon of the decrease in the supply of goods for consumption in national life and for non-munitions industries and this caused their judgment to go askew. They jumped to the conclusion that Japan's fighting capacity had witnessed a marked decline when, as a matter of fact, it had been greatly enhanced.

By her successful war action Japan has set free the resources formerly under enemy control and, with the loyal cooperation of the inhabitants of the occupied areas, she is now making full use of these resources, thereby enhancing her fighting capacity enormously. What Japan has achieved in this direction is without parallel in the history of the world.

Whereas Japan's economic power is rapidly increasing due both to the great exertions of the Japanese nation and to the earnest cooperation of all the Asiatic peoples, Britain's economic power has become well-nigh exhausted. Britain depends solely on America's assistance for the maintenance of her fighting capacity. Nor is America's economic power in any reassuring state. Having already reached the saturation point, it will gradually develop a downward trend.

Anxious to prevent the steady rise in Japan's economic power, America is now conducting counter-offensive operations, but these operations are a very heavy drain upon her fighting strength. That there is not sufficient increase in America's productive power to make up for the heavy losses in her fighting capacity must be giving the anti-Axis camp cause for great impatience and grave apprehension. Altogether, the steady rise of Japan's power of war economy and the eventual decline of America's economic power is prophetic of the inevitable defeat of the anti-Axis camp.

Brenden Bracken on Burma

One of the main tenets of British propagandists has always been "When expedience dictates a lie, tell a tall one." This was freely admitted after the last war by those then responsible for Britain's successful propaganda campaign. In the present war Britain's publicity agents have displayed even less scruples about telling any lie expedience might suggest than they did in the last, if that were possible. Indeed, in the present war such an endless succession of lies, many of them such obvious counterfeits, have been put into circulation by Anglo-American statesmen and propagandists that their own public and press have on more than one occasion raised a storm of protest.

Of all the many lies fabricated in Whitehall or Washington, however, few have been quite so tall as that uttered recently in New York by Brenden Bracken, Britain's Minister of Information, when he coolly declared "The majority of the Burmese people are anxious to return to association with the British Commonwealth." This statement is so patently false on every count that one can only wonder at this unabashed Briton's insolence in presuming to insult the intelligence of his audience of American pressmen with such a cock and bull tale.

It is, in the first place, common knowledge that the Burmese people were never in anything that could by any stretch of the most fertile imagination be termed "association" with the British Commonwealth. They were it is true for 119 years under the British yoke, oppressed and exploited by a Government in which they had no voice, subjected to vicious taxation to maintain that alien Government in power, and all their vain protests forcibly suppressed by the guns and bombs that Government did not hesitate to employ against them. No other form of "association" existed. If in Mr. Bracken's peculiar idiom this is what the word "association" means, it is hardly conceivable that any Burmese would be anxious to "return" to it.

In the second place when British propagandists were faced with the unpleasant necessity of explaining away their crushing defeat in Burma they made the revealing admission that the eagerness of the Burmese to cooperate with Japan and their defection from the British cause was no negligible factor in Japan's successful rush from Rangoon to Mandalay, and from Mandalay right through to the Indian border in hot pursuit of fleeing British troops. The memory of the British and American public may be conveniently short, and that of British propagandists shorter, but Burma itself will not forget either Japan's victory or the hundred years' sorrows endured at the hands of her former tyrants which it served to end.

A Year Ago Today

September 2, 1942

Due to the heavy floods which have inundated the Yellow River basin, Chungking positions constructed along the southern banks of the river in Shansi Province have been irreparably damaged. According to flood refugees, approximately two-thirds of the positions built by Chungking forces opposite from Fuchow, in Shansi Province, have been destroyed by the raging waters. Approximately 1,000 Chungking soldiers have been reported missing and large stocks of food supplies and war materials have been washed away. Chungking forces have abandoned their positions for safer ground at Chaoyi, in eastern Shansi.

* * *

A well-systematized intrigue on a larger scale than the 1919-20 anti-British rebellion was found to be underlying the rioting of Irish masses that broke out today in Belfast, Northern Ireland. Simultaneously with the uprising in Belfast, the shops in Dublin, capital of Eire, were closed down and traffic disrupted. Since the American forces landed on North Ireland, anti-Anglo-American sentiment has become more serious and culminated in demonstrations.

YETAJIMA

Cradle of Japan's Navy

By ZERYU NAKAJO

(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Zeryu Nakajo, member of the faculty of the Naval College, was formerly professor at Rissho University, member of the Okura Institute of Mental Science and secretary to president of Toyo University. His book, Kinno Shiso-shi ni okeru Mitogaku no Chi-i (The Position of the Mito School of Thought in the History of Loyalism), was awarded an Education Ministry prize.

Not very far from the naval station of Kure, reclining on the Inland Sea of Seto, stands the island of Yetajima—the cradle of the Japanese Navy, from which place have come out many distinguished naval heroes of the nation since the days of the Russo-Japanese War. It is here that the Naval College is located.

Far away from the din and bustle of modern life, the naval cadets at Yetajima undergo rigorous training daily to shoulder the responsibility of the oceanic defense of the nation. Their efficiency, skill and courage are the source of the might of Japan's naval armada.

In May, 1882, when the second naval station was built at Kure, which is separated by a narrow strip of water from Yetajima, the island was included in the same naval port area. The Naval College which had existed at Tsukiji, Tokyo, was subsequently removed here in 1886 for the purpose of keeping "both students and instructors isolated from the hubbub of modern life and facilitating the sharpening of their fighting spirit."

Method of Education

The educational spirit of the Naval College aims at exalting the "Imperial Way" and promoting courage, discipline and indomitable fighting stamina. In other words, it is directed toward insuring the spiritual, moral and material uplift of the students. As soon as a student enters the college, he is called "such and such a year student." The order of the year is counted from the year when the institution was founded. The new students are taught and disciplined by the chief and several other instructors amidst an excellent family atmosphere. Consequently, the students and the teaching staff form an indivisible unit, and this union is, indeed, the fountain of strength, pride, hope and delight of the college.

During the first one month or so the new students are scarcely given any scientific education. They are only given preparatory lessons and exercises so as to initiate them into the spirit of the true military man and also accustom them to the college regulations and discipline. In this way, they are shaped to receive actual discipline and scientific education.

The value of the background education lies in the fact that the novices are sub-consciously elevated to remain true to the ancestral divinity of the nation and nurture bushido (way of the warrior) with unflinching equanimity. In this connection, it is noteworthy that in a nook of the college ground there is an old wooded hill called Happo-yen, where is situated the Happo-yen Shrine dedicated to the spirit of the Sun Goddess. Both instructors and students offer prayer at this shrine every morning and evening, and pledge themselves to render service to their country, disregarding the question of life or death whenever the necessity arises. And in a corner of this sacred place there is a direction board showing the directions of all the provinces in the country, so that each student can learn in which direction his home place is. At dawn every day after bowing respectfully before the shrine and toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the students bow toward their respective homes and salute their fathers and the spirits of their forefathers.

Tough Training

Strictly speaking, training is divided into drill and fatigue-duty; but combined with physical training, they are generally called naval exercises. The object of drill and fatigue-duty is to make the students dexterous at operations of various kinds so as to answer the need of land cambat, boating etc., while physical training is divided into military arts, gymnastics and physical arts. These are performed for the purpose of building up strong constitutions with a view to making the students capable of discharging perfect services as naval officers after graduation from the college. Swordsmanship, judo (art of self-defense), bayonet exercise, swimming, etc., are considered military arts; whereas ball-playing, wrestling, horsemanship, mountain-climbing, marching, etc., are included in physical arts. The entire course of training is incessantly gone through by the students all the year round. However, midwinter training, which is called "kangeiko," and the "military arts week" training in spring and autumn are most assiduously performed. Utmost stress is laid on imparting moral education and instilling moral discipline.

There is on the college ground a large white building, which is called the "Educational Reference Museum." If one goes up the front marble steps, he reaches the Admiral Togo Hall. Inside the central door of the hall is preserved the hair of Admiral Togo, the illustrious hero of the Russo-Japanese naval battle in the Japan Sea. In the special room there are inscribed names of those graduates who fell in the course of that historic battle, and many articles left by them are kept as relics. This is how the spirits of the loyal brave predecessors are enshrined in the college to symbolize the modern naval heritage of the nation. For the purpose of offering amenities of life, there is a Students' Club, where all the freshmen assemble to enjoy spells of carefreeness and jollity. Also, there are some private dwelling-houses in the island. On holidays most of these houses are open to the college students.

Object of Scientific Education

The object of scientific education consists in training the mental aptitude of the students, and enabling them to acquire the knowledge neccessary for performing their duties in the most efficient manner possible. As military curriculum, the following items are taught: leadership, gunnery, seamanship, navigation, torpedoing, communication, aviation, machinery, and naval systems. As courses of ordinary learning, ethics, philosophy, history, classical Japanese and Chinese, mathematics, physics, foreign languages, etc., are taught to them.

The routine of the day's work opens with the sounding of the reveille at dawn. Within fifteen minutes after leaving their beds, the students stand on the parade-ground in regular lines. Then they practise naval gymnastics for a quarter of an hour, exposing the upper half of the body in the fresh and clear air of the early morning. The gymnastics over, all of them, with the exception of those who take their turn for sweeping, by twos and threes visit the Happo-yen Shrine to offer their thanks for the immensity of the Imperial grace, bow toward the Imperial Palace in Tokyo and their respective homes and salute their parents. After that at the signal for breakfast all the students assemble in the large dining-hall. First of all, they silently recite the five articles of the Imperial istructions. Then they take breakfast. At five minutes to eight all the cadets turn up before the Students' House, each division in regular line for inspection. At 8 a.m., when the trumpet sounds the march, they turn their steps toward the class-rooms. Except on the hottest summer days, the school hours are from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. For an hour from half past two various kinds of drills are performed. According to the prearranged schedule, the students practise boating, swordsmanship judo, sumo (wrestling), physical arts, etc., in rotation every day.

The Spirit of Training

Thus the ardent and dauntless Navy spirt is born from severe drilling. The subjoined "The Articles of Instructions in the Exercise Hall" give an indication of the training spirit of the college:

(1) Make efforts to promote your energy and physical strength, as well as cultivate military arts.

(2) Think much of courtesy and observe discipline.

(3) Think, during a training contest that you are actually fighting for your life or death and never relax attention.

(4) Always keep yourself full of vigor and show your spirit to strike terror into the enemy's heart.

(5) Always take an attacking attitude and do not stand on the defensive.

(6) Be quick in seizing opportunity and take the initiative always.

(7) In case of attacking the enemy be brave and dauntless and never hesitate.

(8) Foster an immovable mettle and an indefatigable spirit of perseverance and composure against the enemy's attack.

(9) Pay attention to your attitude and carriage and make efforts to be lofty-minded.

(10) As for dexterity in military arts and the training of mind, make whole-hearted exertions to attain perfection.

Several kinds of outdoor exercises are performed to train the cadets in land fighting, and cruising exercises are done at least once a year. According to the gradation of the classes, the substance of cruising exercises varies. For instance, the pu-

(Continued on Page 3)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Chapter XIII

The Fight Resumed (1932)

(Concluded)

On the whole, the activities of the Congress in 1932 did not compare unfavorably with those of 1930. Nevertheless, every Congressman could feel one difference. In 1930, the Congress had taken the offensive, while the Government was on the defensive. In 1932 it was just the reverse.

There is no doubt that in spite of the manifold defects of the Delhi Pact, die-hards in England and in India took it as a defeat or a humiliation for the all-powerful British Government. They were smarting under a sense of defeat and wanted to avenge themselves. The overwhelming majority gained by the Conservatives at the General Election in October 1931, encouraged them greatly. Moreover, the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi and the statements made by him in England, gave them the impression that he was unwilling or unprepared to face a fight again.

That the Mahatma was honestly pursuing a peaceful policy has to be admitted on all hands and his very unpreparedness can be regarded as a proof of his sincerity of purpose. In fact, the Mahatma carried his peaceful intentions so far that he neglected to keep his "powder dry." He was in reality dragged into a fight in 1932 because of the non possumus attitude of the Viceroy on the one hand and the rising temper of the public on the other.

Approved by British Government

In this connection it is significant that the aggressive steps taken by the Government of India during the absense of the Mahatma, had the full approval of His Majesty's Government. Apart from the Government's attitude there were two other factors that forced the Mahatma to resume the fight, the general temper of the public and the influence of the Left Wing.

As for the first, in none of the major provinces was the public satisfied at the attitude of the Government. Those who had given in to the Mahatma hoping that something tangible would come out of the Round Table Conference were disillusioned. Further, the steady propaganda carried on by Left-Wing Congressmen, youth-leaguers and Left-Wing Laborites, also had its effect.

While in England the Mahatma did feel now and again that another fight was unavoidable but the pity of it is that no preparations were made by the Congress for the coming campaign and no plans were prepared in advance. The campaign of 1932 was an imitation of that of 1930 and the Government had prepared effective counter-measures for dealing with a campaign of that sort. If the Congress wanted to be successful in 1932 as well, it should have devised new tactics to take the Government by surprise.

Fail to Surprise Government

It is not generally understood why the Congress was unsuccessful in 1930. The reason is that in 1930 the tactics of the Congress had taken the Government by surprise. No doubt, the same tactics had been employed in 1931 and 1922, but owing to the sudden termination of the campaign in February 1922, the Congress did not have to disclose all its secrets. Moreover, eight years had elapsed since that campaign and most of the men who had dealt with that campaign were no longer in the service of the Government. Consequently, the 1930 campaign was to all intents and purposes a novel campaign and it took the Government some time to comprehend it and to develop counter-tactics thereafter to cope with it. The Delhi Truce gave the Government time to do this work and on January 1, 1932, when the Working Committee resolved to resume the civil-disobedience campaign, the Government forces were in complete readiness to strike immediately and ruthlessly. And they were not content with striking at those who worked in the open, but made a clean sweep of the brains and financiers of the movement as well.

During the first eight months of the year the fight went on with unabated zeal. The declaration of the Government that the Congress would soon be down and out was falsified. The Congress was still alive and kicking, and there was no sign that it would meet with an early death. In March the movement was further strengthened because the Jamiat-ululema, the All-India organization of the Moslem priests and divines, under the leadership of Mufti Kifayetullah, declared for non-cooperation and the leaders of the Jamiat soon found themselves in prison. This decision of the Jamiat considerably strengthened the position of the Nationalist Moslems, who had all along been an integral part of the Congress, and of the Moslems of the Frontier Province who were going through the worst form of official repression. Nevertheless, the odds were against the Congress.

In Gujerat, the harassed, persecuted and impoverished peasantry could no longer wage the brave fight of which they could boast in 1930. In the United Provinces, after some months, the no-rent campaign could not make further headway in the face of official repression.

In Bengal, more serious than the civil-disobedience movement was the terrorism which was a thorn to the Government, it brought untold hardship on the people, since several districts like Chittagong, Midnapore and Dacca were virtually handed over to martial law and the innocent villages were subjected to heavy collective fines for the misdeeds committed by unknown people.

During the year a liberal use was made of fire-arms for dispersing Congress demonstrations. Replying to a question in the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Home member to the Government of India, H. G. Haig stated that in dispersing assemblies, firing was resorted to seventeen times in Bengal, seven times in the United Provinces, three times in Bihar and Orissa; once in Madras Presidency the casualties from shooting were thirty-four killed and ninety-one wounded.

We may now review the actions of the Government during the year 1932. While taking the severest measures against the Congress, the Viceroy constantly urged that the Government would simultaneously push on the work of constitution-making.

About the middle of January, the Consultative Committee was appointed for keeping the Government in close touch with all the leaders of the other parties, barring the Congress, through the Viceroy and especially for considering the recommendations of the Franchise Federal Finance and Indian States Inquiry Committees as a preliminary to their consideration by His Majesty's Government.

Owing to the delay in issuing the Communal Award, the Consultative Committee was twice postponed on the insistence of the Moslem members. On June 27, an announcement was made by the Government to the effect that they had decided to provide for Provincial Autonomy and Federation in a single Bill and that they would abandon the Third Session of the Round Table Conference.

Indians Protest

The Indian Liberal leaders immediately lodged a strong protest against the abandonment of the Round Table Conference and following this, Messrs. Sastri, Jayakar, Joshi and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru resigned from the Consultative Committee. This made the Government climb down a bit, and on July 7, Sir Samuel Hoare, in a speech before the Central Asian Society, explained that the change of procedure did not imply a change of policy. He further stated that when the Joint Parliamentary Committee met to consider the Government proposals, Indians would be enabled to appear not only as witnesses but also to participate in the discussions of the Committee. The explanation of the Secretary of State for India was not considered adequate by the Liberal leaders who persisted in their opposition.

On September 5, a fresh announcement was made by the Viceroy before the Indian Legislative Assembly to the effect that since the Consultative Committee would not be able to make the contribution anticipated from it, it has been decided to hold further discussions in London. A small body of representatives from British India and from the Indian States would therefore meet in London about the middle of November. The work would be in accordance with a fixed agenda and there would be no public session.

Conference Held

The Liberal leaders now felt satisfied that their trip to London was restored. The Third Round Table Conference commenced work on November 17, and ended on December 24, the final session being open to the public. The Labor Party did not participate in this Conference on the ground that the Government had gone back on the policy of conciliation. They also wanted that the Indian members should keep aloof, but that desire was not complied with. Sir Samuel Hoare summed up the results of the Conference at the close of the session. The following are some of the decisions made by the Government to which he referred:

1. The Moslem community have a representation of 33.1/3 per cent in the Federal legislature so far as British India was concerned.

2. It was not possible to give any definite date as to when the Federation would be in operation.

3. Sindh and Orissa would be separate provinces.

4. The Defense Budget would be non-votable.

5. For employing Indian troops outside India for purposes other than Indians, the decision of the Federal Ministry and the Federal Legislature would be taken, but the Crown would have full authority when Indian troops were to be employed outside India in the defense of India.

Finally, in response to an appeal for cooperation made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Samuel Hoare said that he wanted to see no empty chairs at the Round Table Conference of the Joint Select Committee.

During the year the revolutionary movement was strong in the province of Bengal. Special powers were given to the Bengal Government by the Viceroy, in addition to the Viceregal ordinances. The Viceregal Ordinances, four in number, designed mainly for coping with the civil disobedience movement, were issued on January 4, 1932. On June 30, before these Ordinances were due to lapse, a fresh but comprehensive Ordinance, called the Special Powers Ordinance 1932, was promulgated by the Government of India. In addition to this, the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance had been issued in November 1931, for arming the Bengal Government with powers similar to those enjoyed by martial law authorities, for the suppression of the

(Continued on Page 3)

READERS IN COUNCIL

No Better Than Savages

To the Editor:

The British influence in East Asia has long been underestimated. This was mainly due to the fact that the Oriental world was not acquainted with the methods used by British imperialism. Nothing has been too mean, nothing too sacred, if only more profit could be made by English industrialists, and the power of the Empire could be extended.

It would take too long to recount in detail the various wars, nearly all on the pretext of the ill-treatment of missionaries, by means of which various nations have seized opportunities of dismembering portions of the gigantic Chinese Empire. Some mention, however, ought to be made of the so-called "Boxer Rebellion" of 1900.

These Boxers represented, so Walter Mann quotes Mr. Diosy as saying ("Christianity in China: An Exposure of Foreign Mission"), "the feelings of the vast majority of the pig-tailed hundreds of millions in their warcry, "Expel the Foreigners!"

Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs (in his book "These from the Land of Sinim"), who went through the siege of the Legations, says that the missionaries were entirely to blame for outraging Chinese feeling and evoking Chinese ill-will. He declares that the rebellion was "patriotic in its origin and justifiable in much that it aimed at cannot be questioned, and cannot be too much insisted on." He says further:

"The first doings of the Boxer patriots show that their plan of operations was, on the one hand, to destroy Christian converts and stamp out Christianity, and thus free China from foreign trespass, contamination and humiliation. These are the objects which will be kept in view, worked up to, and in all probability accomplished—with other weapons in their hands—by the children and grandchildren of today's volunteers."

H. M. Hyndman ("The Awakening of Asia") states emphatically that this animosity was "roused by the foreign settlers who . . . . wished to dominate Chinese opinion." This statement will surely be understood as being rather too lenient, by those who saw something of the attitude taken by the British toward the Chinese.

Hyndman continues:

"It must be admitted that the conduct of the Americans and British during their advance and the looting which they permitted in Peking and its neighborhood were wholly unworthy of troops of civilized nations. The ravaging, sacking, plundering, burning, as well as their treatment of women, fully justified all the charges brought against the whites as barbarians."

The Anglo-American Forces on their march to Peking were to find that the inhabitants of the districts through which they passed had committed suicide wholesale rather than fall into their hands; the woman with their dwarfed feet being often unable to get away. Whole families were found hanging side by side in the courtyards of their dwellings. George Lynch ("War of the Civilisations"), one of the war correspondents, says that the Chinese who "heard the guns of the invaders, and saw at night their path torchlit by burning villages, evidently thought that the time had come for their wives and sisters, as well as for themselves, to save themselves by suicide. There are things that I must not write, and that may not be printed in England, which would seem to show that this Western civilisation of ours is merely a veneer over savagery. The actual truth has never been written about this war, and this will be no exception."

When the British forces arrived at and ravished Peking, looting began, in which the missionaries took a leading part. It was, declares Lynch, "the biggest looting excursion since the days of Pizarro." He says:

"First of all, there were the missionary looters. They had a number of converts more or less dependent upon them. This was given by them as a reason for what some people considered their stealing and holding sales of stolen goods. Their modus operandi was first to hoist flags over the houses of wealthy inhabitants, thereby protecting the buildings from the soldiers. Then on the roofs they would affix a notice saying this was the property

(Continued on Page 3)

Co-Operation Means Co-Prosperity

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

No. 15,962 TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE GRANTED TO THAI MISSION MEMBERS

His Majesty the Emperor graciously received in audience this morning at 10:00 a.m. Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit, Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand, and four other members of the Thai Military Mission, in the Phoenix Hall. The members of the Thai Military Mission respectfully proceeded before His Imperial Majesty to offer their humble respects. Greatly awed by the gracious honor conferred upon them, the party then respectfully took their leave.

THAI OFFICER HONORED His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure on Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phicit, Deputy Defense Minister of Thailand, who is now visiting Japan as a member of the Thai Military Mission, in appreciation of his services in concluding the Japan-Thailand alliance. The Order was delivered to Lieutenant-General Phichit at the War Ministry yesterday afternoon.

THANKS FOR IMPERIAL CABLE EXTENDED BY ENVOY PEYEFF

Bulgarian Minister to Tokyo, Yanco Peyeff, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Foreign Office at 4 p.m. yesterday, and expressed sincere appreciation for the dispatch of the message of condolence on the demise of King Boris III of Bulgaria by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Press Comments

Thursday, September 2

ASAHI—Churchill Using Soviets
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Sacrificed for Roosevelt
MAINICHI—Soviet Position

Churchill Using Soviets

ASAHI—The United States and Britain which intended to boast that the calling of the Quebec conference indicated their possession of a strategic plan that would inevitably lead to victory were panic-stricken by the Soviet insistence that a second front should be formed in Western Europe. Churchill's broadcast speech on August 31 urging the importance of an understanding with the Soviet Union and proposing a conference of the Foreign Ministers of the three Powers strengthens our impression that the cleft between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is extremely deep.

The formation of a second front in Western Europe has been the consistent demand of the Soviet Union. It is of vast political significance that the Soviets should have reiterated this demand just at the time it did. It was no longer a tearful appeal from the Eastern Front but a patent protest over the campaign plans and European reconstruction design of the United States and Britain, and also an expression of its own wishes.

The Anglo-American camp could but regard this as manifesting the serious underlying motives of the Soviet Union, looming as a nightmare in the face of the momentous developments expected in the war situation.

The United States and Britain in proposing a three-Power conference no doubt intend to prevent the Soviet Union from persisting in adhering to its separate political standpoint. For this purpose they will probably make a pretense of forming a second front in Western Europe in response to the Soviet demand and also will make a move of some sort to influence the Soviet policy of non-interference in the Pacific War and its neutrality toward Japan. The proposed conference, however, may lead to a temporary compromise among the three Powers, or else it will result in the Soviet Union falling further away from the Anglo-American camp.

Since the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union went to war with entirely different aims and political concepts, it would be impossible to effect any fundamental regulation of their relations. But it should not be overlooked that the United States and Britain have undertaken to make a positive move for utilizing the Soviet Union for the sake of prosecuting the war.

It is eminently desirable therefore, that before waiting for the opening of a three-Power conference careful watch should be maintained over the diplomatic maneuvers of the United States and Britain toward the Soviet Union, the weaknesses exposed by the anti-Axis camp before the world should be duly considered and a wartime diplomacy of the highest order and utmost resourcefulness would be called into play.

Sacrificed for Roosevelt

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Alleging that it is for the sake of lasting world peace and the four freedoms, Roosevelt has sent out huge batches of men to be slaughtered in the Solomons and New Guinea. The Yankee soldiers being sacrificed for the sake of Rooseveltian lust for power and vanity are steadily on the increase and replacements are piling on replacements. The spectacle of these young men being sent out to play the role of extras, and a dangerous one at that, in the Rooseveltian scenario of death is pitiable. The psychology of the Yank soldiers is something like this:

"Japan provoked the war. America is charged with the mission of bringing lasting peace to the world by subduing Japan." This is a formula in which they have been carefully schooled. Then they have been told: "Only Japanese soldiers are killed or die of foul diseases. The loss to Americans is negligible."

Tht fact is that there is not one American soldier who has been sent to the front filled with Elmer Davis fiction that has not realized the smooth deception to which he has been subjected and does not clench his fists over the hell on earth to which he has been hauled out to. Barely to reach an island the size of a pea has been about all they could do, whereas they had been told that landing operations were a cinch. Once they leave the transports, moreover, they are on their way to hell. The fever-infested tropic islands are equipped with all the necessary conditions for making it impossible for these "doughboys" ever to see their homes again. Even if by some miracle they should survive and land once more on native soil, they would be physical and moral wrecks, crippled or insane.

In a recent broadcast speech Roosevelt boasted of a 1943 general

(Continned on Page 2)

POPE DELIVERS ANTI-WAR TALK FROM VATICAN

Exhorts All Nations To Direct Efforts To Gain Peace Again

Domei

ROME, September 1.—Pope Pius XII urged the authorities of belligerent countries to strive to restore peace, in his world-wide radio address delivered from the Vaticano Broadcasting Station at 1:15 p.m. today, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the European War.

"Prior to the outbreak of the European War," declared His Holiness, "I eanestly requested the rulers and peoples of all countries to put an end to the horrors and miseries of war. The war has reached a climax and all peoples of the world are gripped in its terror.

"I have a serious doubt as to whether the continuation of hostilities is compatible with the interests of the nation concerned or if they can be justified by Christian and humanitarian conscience.

"Under current circumstances, when all international treaties have been trampled under foot and promises among countries ignored, the sense of mutual reliance among nations has remarkably declined."

Calling a blessing upon those devoted to tasks of peace, His Holiness requested them to "give ear to the righteous cries of those, who, after experiencing destruction and sorrow, are seeking peace, and a means by which to live."

FETE FOR INDEPENDENCE BEING READIED IN BURMA

Gala Will Be Held At End of This Month

All Burma is now busy preparing for the coming celebration of its independence which will be observed late this month, according to Naokichi Kitazawa, Councilor in the Japanese Embassy in Rangoon, on Wednesday afternoon while en route to Tokyo, reports Domei.

"Leaders of the Burmese Government including Head of State and Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw are now exerting efforts to discharge their official duties day and night," declared Councilor Kitazawa. "All the people of Burma are busy preparing for a grand celebration for independence to be observed at the latter part of this month.

"Plans are under way for hoisting the Rising Sun ensigns and Burmese national banners throughout the length and breadth of Burma on the celebration day and orders have already been placed for tens of thousands of 'Hinomaru' flags and 'peacock' ensigns.

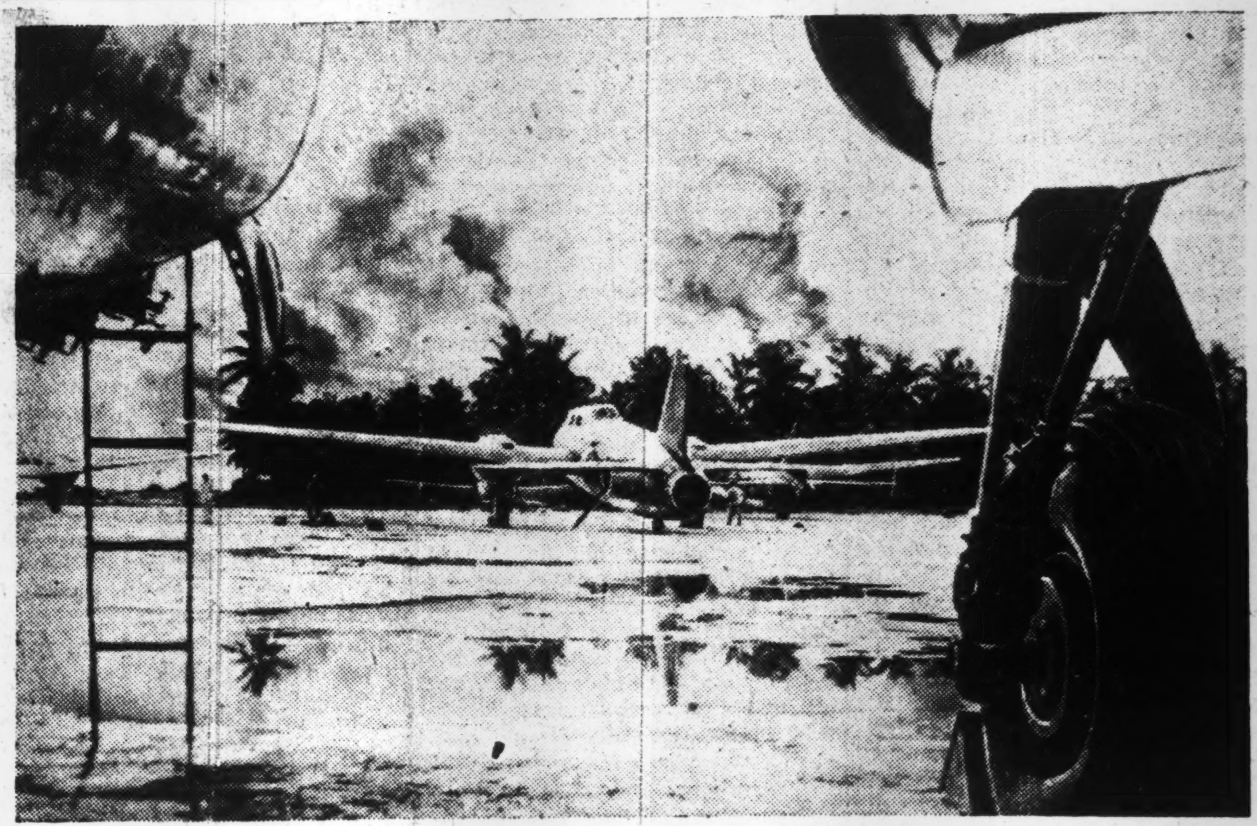
"The Government is planning to mark this memorable day with the commencement of a new citizens' movement throughout the country for the two goals of improving the nation's livelihood and training the people morally as well as physically. The movement will also emphasize that the independence of Burma can be consummated only by victory in the current war by concentrating all-out efforts of the Government and people on prosecution of the war."

Japanese in Argentina, Chile Sailing for Japan

The Japanese residents of Chile including Kiyoshi Yamagata, Japanese Minister to Chile, and others numbering 72 and six Japanese residents of Argentina including Mr. Nishizawa, former manager of the branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, and Mrs. Nishizawa, Mr. Miyazaki, former manager of the Chile branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Mr. Furuta, son of the correspondent of the Yomiuri-Hochi, are scheduled to leave Buenos Aires, for Japan on September 21, according to an Asahi dispatch dated August 31 from Buenos Aires. They will go to Montevideo and board an American exchange vessel there and sail for Mormugao, on September 23.

Shigemitsu Sees Stahmer

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu invited German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer to his official residence at 5 p.m. yesterday and exchanged views on the European situation for about one hour.



SILVER WINGS AT REST Somewhere at a South Pacific base, Imperial Navy planes, returned from a destructive raid over enemy positions, undergo fuel replenishment and needed repairs.

(Passed by Navy Ministry)

FOE IS GLOOMY ON NEW PARLEY

Gulf With Soviets Too Wide to Bridge; Hope Pinned on Eden

By MICHIO SAITO
Domei Staff Correspondent

STOCKHOLM, September 9.—The rift between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union is ever widening according to recent reports received here and American and British observers see no way of solving the problem except recommending a triangular meeting of the leaders of the three countries.

However, the possibility of holding such a conference is admitted to be remote despite frequent public admissions made by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt that an invitation has been sent to Premier Josef Stalin.

In this connection, observers in Washington and London express hopes that a brighter picture will result from the visit to Moscow of British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden but declare at the same time that the discord between the two camps will not be settled under the present circumstances.

Amidst the confusion prevailing in the American and British quarters, Walter Lippmann, noted American political writer, in an article published recently flatly stated that it is impossible to hold an Anglo-American-Soviet meeting. Lippmann recommends the Anglo-Americans compromise with the Soviet claims regarding Europe.

Hull Doesn't Know

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—"A three-power foreign ministers' conference is desirable but I know nothing about it concretely," said United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull today at the press conference, in regard to the meeting which was proposed by Prime Minister Churchill in his radio speech yesterday.

Asked whether he would attend the conference if it is held at London, Hull replied that it has not yet been decided whether such a conference would be held.

Eden Confers With Maisky

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 1.—British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden, at a long conference on Tuesday with Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissar Ivan Maisky, handed him detailed reports on the Quebec Conference, according to a London dispatch to the Nya Dagligt Allehanda, a local journal.

In the course of the meeting, Eden is reported to have stressed the necessity of holding a Stalin-Roosevelt-Churchill conference.

In the meantime, Foreign Secretary Eden also met with American Ambassador to London John G. Winant. It is observed in this connection that at the forthcoming Anglo-American-Soviet Foreign Ministers' Conference to be held at the suggestion of Prime Minister Churchill, the Soviet Union and the United States will be represented merely by Foreign Vice-Commissar Maisky and Ambassador Winant respectively.

Naval Planes Harassing Enemy on Vella Lavella

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, September 2.—Japanese A-A batteries on Kulambangra Island shot down seven of about 80 enemy planes that raided the island at 6 a.m. on August 31. No damage was suffered by our side.

Navy Air Units are successfully pounding the enemy forces which landed on Vella Lavella Island in the Solomons, who are desperately strengthening their positions with further reinforcements, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific on September 1.

The report revealed that fighter and bomber planes of the Imperial Navy Air Units stormed the neighborhood of Birao on the morning of August 30, causing conflagrations to break out at two enemy positions.

Meanwhile, on August 31, Japanese planes attacked several small-sized transports lying at anchor in the port of Birao under protection of a cruiser and two destroyers. At the outset of the raid, more than 12 enemy planes offered resistance, but were routed by the Japanese airmen, who immediately launched torpedo attacks on the enemy warships. The cruiser received direct hits and was damaged beyond repair, while one of the destroyers was set ablaze.

Two enemy fighters were shot down during this raid, while the Japanese losses included one plane self-blasted and two others which have not yet returned to the base.

85 SHIPS SUNK BY REICH UNITS

155 Also Damaged by Naval and Air Forces During August Raids

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 1.—German naval and air forces sank a total of two anti-Axis cruisers, six destroyers, one submarine, one mine-sweeper and five high-speed boats in August, and inflicted damages on one capital ship, 10 cruisers, nine destroyers, five high-speed boats and five other warships.

It was also announced that 70 anti-Axis merchantmen totaling 377,000 tons were sunk and 125 enemy vessels aggregating 580,000 tons were damaged.

Luftwaffe Gets Big Toll

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—Remarkable war results scored by the Luftwaffe in its attacks against enemy naval forces and merchant marine in the Mediterranean during August are reported by Major Albert Freytag, D.N.B. war correspondent, as follows:

"Sunk:	
Freighters and transports	44 (209,500 tons)
Destroyers	3
Landing barge	1
"Severely damaged:	
Freighters and transports	114 (522,500 tons)
Cruiser	1
Destroyers	4
Coastal defense ship	1
"Damaged:	
Battleship	1
Cruisers	6
Destroyers	6
Small vessels	5

GERMANS BREAK RED ARMY'S NET

Reich Units Assume Offensive in Fight At Taganrog Sector

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—The great success by German forces, surrounded by Soviet troops in the neighborhood of Taganrog, in breaking through the enemy net, was announced by German authorities today, as follows:

"Soviet mechanized units with cavalry corps at their head attempted to drive a wedge into the central defenses of the German forces surrounded by Soviets, but German tank and anti-tank artillery corps succeeded in breaking through the encirclement on the night of August 30, smashing 25 Soviet super-heavy tanks. Thereupon, the Germans turned to the offensive, and captured more than 1,000 Soviet soldiers and also completely destroyed one tank brigade. Following this splendid result, the tank and anti-tank artillery corps joined the main German forces."

Sea Clash Off Taganrog

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—A German light naval fleet clashed with Soviet warships in waters south of Tagan-

(Continued on Page 2)

British Send Apologies

Domei

ZURICH, September 1.—The British Government sent a regret note to the Swiss Government today, for violation of Swiss neutrality by British planes, which on the night of July 12 entered Swiss territory and dropping incendiary bombs. Payment of indemnity for damages was promised.

The districts damaged by British planes were Berne, Fribourg and other densely populated areas in West Switzerland.

Argentina Rejects Anglo-U.S. Demand On Axis Refugees

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—The Argentine Government has rejected the British and American proposals demanding prohibition by Argentina of Axis leaders from entering the country. The Argentine notification, filed with the London and Washington Governments on August 24 and made public today, follows: "The right of neutral countries regarding protection for political refugees was legislated at the International Law Conference held at Montevideo in 1889 and has been strictly followed up to the present. Therefore, the Argentine Government has no intention of abandoning this right and retains the right to decide the application or otherwise of protection in respective cases in the future."

BERLIN RAIDERS MEET BIG LOSS

Night Fighters, A-A Guns Down 47 Craft Of British Air Units

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 1.—German night fighters, in collaboration with A-A batteries and search-light units, repulsed powerful formations of the Royal Air Force that attacked the Greater Berlin area last night. Some quarters in the city and suburban areas suffered considerable damage but casualties among the citizens were comparatively slight. According to reports so far available, Reich forces shot down 47 of the British raiders.

48 Planes Admitted Lost

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—The British Air Ministry announced today that in last night's raid on Berlin, the British air forces lost 48 planes.

German Defense Strong

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—British air forces, in a large formation, attempted to bomb Berlin last night, but only a half of them was able to reach their objective as powerful German night fighter planes met them on the way.

The air defense of Germany has now been greatly strengthened, and night fighter planes that rose to meet the enemy last night numbered twice those of the British, according to German military authorities.

Thus, though British planes came in a large formation, they were unable to make a "systematically concentrated raid" on Berlin, and had to retreat after suffering serious damage.

The British Air Ministry recognized the loss of 48 bombers last night, according to London reports, but this afternoon German authorities said that their losses at least reached 51 planes.

Churchills at Washington

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—Prime Minister Churchill and his wife arrived in Washington today, according to a White House announcement, where they will be guests for several days. Reports said that their daughter, Mary, will arrive later.

White House officials said that Churchill and Roosevelt will continue some phases of the war talks started at Quebec. It was added that the visit would not be entirely of a business nature as the U.S. President hoped to make it "partly social."

Italy Amends Education

Domei

ROME, September 1.—An University Education Renovation Committee was established by the Italian Government today.

As a starter, the Committee will first undertake to re-instate to their respective chairs in the university, faculties instructors who had been released by reason of their unfitness for the post by the Fascist regime.

Also, university instructors occupying their positions through appointment by the Fascist regime if judged unqualified will be removed.

NIPPON FORCES ANNIHILATE FOE IN HONAN DRIVE

U.S. Air Raiders In China Resorting To Guerilla Tactics

Domei

KAIFENG, September 1.—Imperial Forces launched a drive on an independent unit of about 700 men of the 51st Army under the command of General Yu Hsueh-chung that had been planning to advance southward, at a point 150 kilometers southeast of Kweiteh-hsien, Honan Province, between August 22 and 24 and obtained the following results:

Bodies left by the Chungking enemy 205 (including that of a regimental commander); prisoners taken, 80; two heavy machine guns, nine light machine guns and 121 rifles.

Enemy Raiders Checked

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

HANKOW, September 1.—Unable to attack our iron-tight defense with any effect, the American air force in China is now merely endeavoring to prevent its own exhaustion by means of guerilla warfare.

On August 31, three North-American B-24 heavy bombers and three Curtiss P-40 fighter planes appeared in the neighborhood of Ichang at about 2:10 p.m. but took to flight when our ground units opened fire on the invaders.

Again at 4:20 and also 4:30 p.m. the same afternoon several enemy fighter planes of the Lockheed P-38 type stormed Yocho. One of the raiders was shot down by our ground fire and the rest fled in consternation. Our side suffered virtually no loss.

Pai Visits U.S. Air Leaders

Domei

CANTON, September 1.—General Pai Chung-hsi, Vice-Chief of Staff of the Chungking army, was recently dispatched to Kweilin, Kwangsi Province, in order to confer with leaders of the United States air force in China, according to authoritative reports reaching here.

General Pai and officers of the United States air force in China reportedly have been discussing ways and means of coping with intensified offensive operations by Japanese Air Forces against the United States air units in China.

Berlin Circles Ridicule Churchill's Quebec Talk

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—In a sensational announcement regarding Prime Minister Churchill's Quebec speech, Siegfried Horn, political correspondent of D.N.B., declared that Berlin political circles are of the opinion that the speech did not live up to its expectations.

These circles opined that it did not reveal anything new either in the political or military sense and that it could not be taken for an announcement on impending military operations.

Churchill's evasive declarations regarding the second front, which can be interpreted as his refusal to embark on military adventures for purely political reasons, was also noted.

Moreover, his vulgar remarks against the late King of Bulgaria, Boris III, as well as the grotesque claim that Bulgaria had the Soviet Union to thank for its existence and, therefore, belongs to the Soviet sphere of influence, were blasted by these circles, which concluded by unanimously declaring that "Churchill's speech was politically boring."

Enemy Shell Calabria

Domei

LISBON, September 1.—A powerful British naval fleet including battleships Nelson and Rodney, several cruisers and nine destroyers shelled Calabria at the southern tip of Italy, yesterday, in cooperation with air forces, according to reports from London.

Finnish Assembly Resumed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 1.—The Finnish House of Representatives resumed activities today following its summer recess. On September 3, the diplomatic policy of Finland will be discussed at a closed session, according to Helsinki reports.

U.S. MINERS ACT ON WAGES ISSUE

Nine Workers Bring Issue to Court--Tennessee Firm Hit

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 1.—A lawsuit has been brought up before the District Court in Birmingham, Alabama, by nine mine workers of the Tennessee Steel, Coal and Railway Company, one of the Bethelehem Steel Corporation's subsidiary companies, according to Washington dispatches.

The miners, belonging to the United Mine Workers Union of America, have introduced the case in order to get a decision on the inclusion of the time of their entrance into the mines to the time of actual work in the calculation of their working hours. The court has decided today to take up the case and a formal decision will be passed.

The cause of the lawsuit lies in the refusal of the company to include the time of the miners' entrance into the pits in the calculation of working hours, which procedure would lengthen the working hours by two hours each day with a corresponding increase of wages. This method of calculating the working hours had been one of the chief demands of the union at the time of the general coal miners' strike in the eastern section of the United States in spring this year. Some of the mine owners had acceded to the demand and had drawn up agreements for the new wage schedule.

However, the War Labor Board had recently ruled, in spite of a strong opposition from the workers, that it would be impossible to recognize the inclusion of the time of entrance into the mines in wage calculations.

When this decision was adopted by the War Labor Board, the four representatives from the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organization had shown strong opposition. Therefore, it might be said that the Union is prepared to have it out with the Government in the course. The decision rendered by the court will have far reaching effects.

Frank Parson, legal attorney for the miners, says:

"The present lawsuit will furnish a guiding star for laborers throughout the country. The decision will have a direct bearing on the wages of 22,000 Alabama miners."

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

counteroffensive and exaction of unconditional surrender from the Axis nations and added: "When you soldiers return from the battlefield, you will find that the world has become a better place to live in and there will be no such a thing as unemployment." In this wise he made out a promissory note. A lot of good such notes will do when there is no money in the bank to honor them!

The soldiers dragged out to the Southwestern Pacific in a few months will either be dead, downed by diseases, or go home crippled or driven to insanity. In the Guadalcanal campaign alone 1,000 Yankee soldiers were sent to the insane asylums in Detroit. The accuracy of Elmer Davis news should be gauged by the testimonies of the survivors of Guadalcanal. But it happens that only the insane know the real conditions of those tropical lands. Only those who have visited the hospitals in Detroit can tell what horrors and varied forms of death await the sweet young American men who go to the Southwestern Pacific islands.

Soviet Position

MAINICHI—Relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union are now showing brisk turns. Up to the Quebec conference the Anglo-American attitude toward the Soviet Union, which was being made to pull the chestnut out of the fire for them, was most cautious and delicate. Britain, in particular, even sought to curry favor with the Kremlin.

The Quebec conference altered this situation at a stroke. The Anglo-American press came out with an expression of regret that the Soviet Union had declined to participate in the conference. The same sentiment was then expressed by the Government authorities. After the conference a sharp change of atmosphere took place. The Anglo-American toward the Soviet did not merely cool but it actually became critical and denunciatory.

It had been said from time to time in the past that the war aims of the Soviet Union and of the Anglo-American camp were different but never before had the United States or Britain taken such a line as the one that a recent editorial of The New York Times adopted when it said that the Soviet Union seems to have various demands to make but it is certainly taking the wrong way to present them. A second front isn't as easy as the Soviets suppose because there is the transit question to be considered. The Soviets should attend the conference proposed by the Anglo-American leaders and learn more about the actual conditions.

Churchill, being in a responsible position, uses a more diplomatic language in his broadcast speech. But there is a certain coldness in his attitude toward the Soviet Union. He takes the line that since the Quebec conference was called to discuss the campaign against Japan it was only natural that a Soviet Union signatory to a Neutrality Treaty with Japan should not have been invited. If so, it will be asked, what becomes of the assertion of the British Government that it had informally invited Premier Josef Stalin. How then are we to account for the Rooseveltian complaint that the Soviet Union declined to participate, and what of the remark that the Quebec conference really should have been a three-Power conference held in Newfoundland?

There is more to it, however, than mere contradictions. The Anglo-American camp is treating the Soviet demand for a second front with an impudent levity. Has something turned up warranting the United States and Britain to dispense with the Soviets' goodwill?

Germans Break Red Army's Net

(Continued from Page 1)

rog on the night of August 29, and sank two Soviet gunboats and captured several prisoners, according to a report of Commander Erick Hansen, DNB Naval correspondent.

Following the battle the German fleet entered the port of Taganrog but as German forces had already withdrawn from the city, it safely returned to the base, with those Soviet citizens who desired to be with German forces on board, despite attacks by Soviet planes on the way.

Rumanians Active

Domei

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, September 1.—Rumanian troops repulsed several Soviet attacks in the Kuban bridgehead in hand-to-hand fighting that raged in the areas west of Mius, Rylsk and Sevsk sectors and also west of Vyasma.

Meanwhile, reports from the Eastern Front disclose that the Soviet Forces lost 184 tanks, while a Soviet gunboat was sunk in the Azov Sea by the German naval forces.

Starts Smolensk Drive

The Red Army has opened offensive operations against Smolensk, the Soviet Information Bureau announced in a communique issued on midnight, August 31, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the Asahi, quoting Moscow reports:

"Soviet forces have launched an offensive against Smolensk and have succeeded in occupying Yelina, central point for the defense of Smolensk, after breaking through the strong German defense line on August 30.

"Meanwhile, the Soviet forces in the Sevsk area, in the central sector of the Eastern Front, have pierced the German lines and have entered North Ukraine."

English Publishers Losing

STOCKHOLM.—As a result of paper shortage English publishers are losing the Canadian market to the Americans, reports the London Daily Telegraph. English publishers are allowed to use only 37½ per cent of the amount of paper consumed before the war, for which reason books are thin and their pages closely printed.

Higashi and Nishi Honganji Sects Settle Discord to Work for State

The Higashi (East) and Nishi (West) Honganji sects will throw aside their differences of long years' standing and jointly sponsor grand rallies in the nine cities throughout Japan on September 8, the Imperial Rescript Observance Day.

Fully cognizant of the fact that the time has now arrived when the 100,000,000 nationals of Japan must firmly unite to crush the United States and Britain, the two great Buddhist sects, closely collaborating with one another, will launch forth in their battle on the ideological front.

The first undertaking under joint efforts will be the rally meetings scheduled to take place from 6 p.m. on September 8 for the purpose of bolstering confidence in ultimate victory. The first torch will thus be set ablaze to light the way for further service-to-the-nation through religion.

The Higashi and Nishi Honganji sects together boast a total of 20,000,000 followers throughout the country, and 700 years of history, since the days of its founder, Shinran, furnish the background of these great religious realms. Divided into east and west by Tokugawa Iyeyasu in 1602, there had developed a gradual difference in the religious trend and the two had drawn apart.

However, in view of the existing situation, the two opposing sects have resolutely discarded all differences to endeavor for the permeation of the consciousness of decisive nature of the war, the enhancement of the fighting spirit and bolstering of ideology on the home front.

Also plans are under contemplation for the launching of second and third movements wherein the 20,000 temples of Honganji connections and over 100,000 priests will be mobilized for the attainment of unity on the thought front through religion. As the hold on the lives of the Japanese nationals by the Higashi and Nishi Hongaji sects is traditionally deep-rooted and strong, much is expected in the sphere of ideological leadership.

In this connection, Chief Abbot Count Kosho Otani of Nishi Honganji comments as follows:

"In order to strengthen the determination of service-to-the-nation and to enhance the morale of the people on the home front, the two Honganji temples have decided on the grand meetings in fulfillment in part of its mission to bolster the ideological front. Taking this as the most opportune chance, it is my earnest desire that the two sects will cooperate and unite as one hereafter for service-to-the-nation through religion."

The following are the statements of Chief Abbot Count Kocho Otani of Higashi Honganji:

"The Imperial Concern has been manifested toward the Buddhist world under the wartime structure. Last November, the heads of the various religious sects were graciously granted an audience by His Imperial Majesty. In order to respond to the Imperial Wish, it is my desire to bring the united efforts of the 10,000 temples of Higashi Honganji connections and 10,000,000 followers to endeavor for the solidification of the nation's fighting power, forgetful of self in the service of the State."

CHINA REALIZES CHERISHED AIM

Regaining of Rights Declared Milestone Toward Independence

"The realization of China's long-cherished aspirations for the retrocession of all foreign-controlled areas within her borders constitutes a milestone in the path of China's march toward national independence and international equality," declares the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of the National Government of China, commenting on the auspicious consummation of the Chinese people's age-old fight for regaining the rights seized by the Anglo-Americans by force a century ago.

The comment of the International Publicity Board, reviewing the continuous struggles waged by the Chinese people against the ignominious infringements against their national sovereignty, avers that "the movement for the abrogation of unequal treaties and the retrocession of settlements and concessions began almost as soon as the treaties were signed and the settlements established."

The comment follows:

The realization of China's long-cherished aspirations for the retrocession of all foreign-controlled areas within her borders constitutes a milestone in the path of China's march toward national independence and international equality. Amid the great rejoicing which this momentous event has called forth, it is well to call to mind the heroic endeavors of patriots who, in past decades, carried on the struggle for the recovery of sovereignty—a struggle that met with little success because of the determination of the powerful Anglo-American imperialistic aggressors to defend their illegally-acquired rights and ill-gotten interests.

Implied Only One Thing

As the Settlements and Concessions are based—though illegally—on the various unequal treaties which had been forced on China, all efforts directed toward the abrogation of these treaties implied the objective of the retrocession of foreign-controlled areas and the abolition of extraterritorial privileges.

From the earliest days, the Chinese people had murmured against the ignominious infringements against their national sovereignty. Never, for a single day, would they willingly tolerate the unequal treaties. It is true, therefore, to say that the movement for the abrogation of unequal treaties and the retrocession of settlements and concessions began almost as soon as the treaties were signed and the settlements established.

In this connection, it is only fair to state that the Boxer Uprising of 1900, abortive as it proved to be, was necessarily and basically a revolt of the oppressed Chinese people against the usurping influence and aggressive inroads of the foreigners, though it was improperly organized and only succeeded in plunging the country into greater bondage and misery.

Start of Active Resistance

Active resistance against foreign encroachment may, therefore, be said to have started at the beginning of the present century. As it happened, however, the ruling powers of the country were so decadent and so corrupt that the people could not but lose all confidence and hope in the government. Thus, the national-conscious patriots, who found in Dr. Sun Yat-sen a true and worthy leader, directed their efforts toward overthrowing the reigning government and replacing it with a government of the people.

The successful establishment of the Republic added immeasurably to the national consciousness of the people and, as early as 1913 and 1914, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the then Peking Government made official representations to the diplomatic body for a rational solution of the question of Mixed Courts in foreign-controlled areas—one of the most flagrant outrages against Chinese sovereignty.

Attempts were also made to conduct negotiations in respect of other infringements on Chinese sovereignty, such as the extra-settlement roads. At the same time, Chinese residents in the foreign-controlled areas in Shanghai organized and demanded representation in municipal affairs. To all these official and public protests the imperialistic authorities turned a deaf ear.

During the Great War of 1914-1918, China participated on the side of the victorious Allied camp. At the Paris Peace Conference, therefore, the Chinese delegation believed that the time was opportune for the presentation of China's case for the abrogation of unequal treaties. In this, China was sadly disappointed. Her case was left unheard, the United State and Britain, who dominated the Conference, conveniently shelved the matter by saying that the issue did not come within the scope of the Conference.

Undaunted by Rebuff

Undaunted by the astonishing rebuff at the Paris Conference, the Chinese Government renewed its efforts to end extraterritorriality by bringing the matter before the Conference on Limitation of Armament held at Washington in 1921-22. The attempt again resulted in failure—no definite decision being reached.

The persistent refusal of the Imperialists to meet the just and long overdue Chinese demands, only served to stimulate the national consciousness of the Chinese public. People in all parts of the country and from all walks of life began to organize themselves for the promotion of the movement to regain national sovereignty. The Imperialists, however labelled such activities as "anti-foreignism"!

When in 1925, the ruthless British overlords of the Shanghai International Settlement ordered the police to fire on a crowd of defenseless people—the infamous May 30 massacre—public feeling rose to a high pitch throughout the country, culminating in a movement for the retrocession of all concessions throughout the length and breadth of the country. Even the weak-kneed Peking Government, impotent though it was, could not disregard this surge of nationalistic feeling and made representations to the foreign authorities, demanding among other things, the immediate cessation of road building in extra-settlement areas and the unconditional surrender of all extra-settlement roads. Because of the duplicity of the Imperialists and the weakness of the Peking Government, however, the widespread furore caused by the "May 30" affair soon died down—and the sum total of the results achieved amounted to exactly nil.

Northern Expedition Starts

In the meantime, the Nationalist Northern Expedition started from Canton in 1926 on its victorious march northwards, carrying all before it. Both the Hankow and Kiukiang British Concessions were restored to the Revolutionary Government of China early in 1927.

On March 25 of the same year, the Nationalist forces—two hundred thousand of the country's young patriots—reached the gates of the International Settlement of Shanghai. For a moment, it seemed that this dastardly base of imperialistic aggression was to suffer the fate of the Hankow and Kukiang concessions, and return to the hands of its rightful owners. A compromise, however, was reached between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Anglo-Americans and, in return for financial aid, the city was allowed to remain as before—the happy-hunting ground of Anglo-American subversive activities.

On January 29, 1928, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai promulgated the decision to incorporate the two foreign-controlled areas of Shanghai into its municipal limits, giving them the new designation of "special districts". Unfortunately, the time was not yet opportune for effective enforcement of that decision.

Meantime, the Anglo-American overlords of the International Settlement considered it prudent to appease public sentiment by acquiescing to the demand for Chinese participation in the Municipal Council—a proposition which they had up to then persistently refused to entertain. The first Chinese Municipal Councillors were "elected" in April, 1928.

Since then, the Chinese authorities have made repeated attempts to recover their national rights, but nothing has ever been achieved.

Unsettled Conditions

In the first few years following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities of 1937, conditions in general were in an unsettled state. Naturally, the situation in the foreign controlled areas of Shanghai was also one of uncertainty.

With the launching of the Peace Movement, however, the foreign-controlled areas were again utilized by the Anglo-American imperialists as a base for nefarious schemes against the Chinese national interests. The Settlement became a haven for Chungking terrorists who sought to obstruct and destroy the peace cause.

On August 19, 1939, the Settlement Police committed another abominable crime, firing on members of the Chinese Police Force in Jessfield Road. This resulted in measures for the strengthening of the Chinese police in the extra-settlement areas and, after long negotiation, an agreement was reached for the patrolling of the area by the Chinese police. After the return of the National Government to Nanking and after Mr. Chen Kung-po had assumed the post of Mayor of Shanghai, the Western District Special Police force came into being on February 1, 1941, when policing authority in that area was restored to China. The National Government soon took over the control of the Chinese Courts in the foreign areas which had, until then, remained in the hands of the Chungking regime.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 1941, our friendly Ally occupied the Shanghai International Settlement and Anglo-American aggressive influence, which had reigned supreme for more than a century, began to disappear. Following China's entry into the War on January 9, 1942, Japan manifested her desire to help China toward national independence. The retrocession of the French Concession on July 30 and of the Shanghai International Settlement on August 1, will thus be a signal step in China's march toward her cherished goal.

Chronology of Events

The following is a Chronological table showing important events in the life of the Shanghai International Settlement.

1842: British Forces occupied Chinese City of Shanghai for a week (July).
Treaty of Nanking forced on China by the British. (August 29).
1943: Shanghai opened to foreign trade.
1844: Sino-American Treaty of Wang-Hsia and Sino-French Treaty of Whampoa forced on China.
1845: First area set aside by agreement between Chinese and British authorities for British residents, providing for original area of British Settlement.
1849: First area set aside by agreement between Chinese and French authorities, providing for origin area of French Concession.
1854: United States established Consulate in Hongkew District; area subsequently looked upon as American Settlement.
1862: "Municipal Council" established for French Concession.
1863: Formation of the "International Settlement" through the amalgamation of the British and American Settlements.
1864: Establishment of Mixed Court in Settlement.
1870: Establishment of Mixed Court in Concession.
1899: Large extensions of boundaries of both Settlement and Concession.
1900-1902: Foreign troops first garrisoned Settlement.
1914: Final extension of boundaries of Concession. Chinese advisers appointed to French Municipal Council.
1920: Appointment of Chinese Advisory Committee to Shanghai Municipal Council (Settlement).
1925: May 30 Incident when Chinese masses were massacred by Settlement Police.
1927: Nationalist Forces reached Shanghai.
1928: Municipality of Greater Shanghai established. Chinese members appointed to Shanghai Municipal Council.
Public parks opened to Chinese.
1930: Establishment in foreign areas of District Courts and branch High Courts.
1940: Police rights over Western District (extra-Settlement road area) restored to China.
1941: Outbreak of Greater East Asia War on December 8, when Japanese Forces occupied International Settlement.
1943: China declared war on Britain and United States on January 9, thereby abrogating the rights of these nations.
Sino-Japanese Agreement over rendition of International Settlement signed on June 30. Similar Sino-Italian Agreement signed on July 23.
Sino-French Agreement over rendition of French Concession signed on July 22.
French Concession restored on July 30.
International Settlement restored on August 1.

ALIEN CAPITAL HIT BY JOURNAL

Investments by U.S., Britain Unwelcomed, Says Chiang's Press

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 2.—Chungking is getting very wary of the control of her industries by Anglo-American influences as disclosed by Chung Ying Jih Pao, the Chungking paper, reaching here recently. The matter of foreign capital is discussed as follows:

"The influx of American and British capital in China similar to that which controlled China's industries in the past by loans on railways and mines, cannot be allowed in the present day or in the future. Direct management and control of factories must not be permitted to the Americans and British, who do so on the pretext of investments, without Government permit."

It is quite evident from the foregoing that the independence of Chungking economic structure is already threatened by investment of Anglo-American capital.

In order to spur Chungking on to further efforts in the war, America and Britain returned their concessions in China in paper only in ostensible manifestations of recognition of the Chungking regime's political independence and sovereignty. However, it has been clearly revealed by the Quebec conference that the United States and Britain regard Chungking as a mere existence for the execution of war against the Axis nations.

In other words, Chungking is regarded as first line of offensive against Japan and the foremost line of Anglo-American defense. By developing Anglo-American investments in the Chinese territory, America and Britain are seeking to strengthen their economic hold for further exploitation.

It is interesting to note that a representative organ of Chungking has come to reflect more deeply on the exploitive economic and imperialistic aggression of America and Britain and is a step forward on Chungking's part. However, until a complete severance of relations with the United States and Britain takes place, Chungking cannot be said to have awakened to a truly Asiatic attitude.

Ukraine Said Prospering Under German Occupation

Domei

BERLIN, September 1.—On the present condition of Ukraine, Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister for Ostland and Eastern Territories, issued the following statement today;

"In the German occupied Ukrainian territory, more than 1,000,000 Soviet residents are now engaged in German manufacturing and mining enterprises. The cultivated area in Ukraine have been increased more than under the Soviet rule and a very good crop is expected for the year. Also established are many new canning factories.

"In the central and southern districts of Ukraine, complete peace and order is maintained, there being seen no partisan activity. The inhabitants in the eastern occupied area are realizing they have secured liberty through the German forces."

Reich Encyclopaedia Prepared

BERLIN.—Despite the difficulties arising from the war, the Encyclopaedia of Fine Arts, consisting of 50 volumes, is being written and will be published by the German Academy. The editor of the encyclopaedia is Dr. Rolf Hetsch, who is assisted by numerous German and foreign experts. The work will also be translated into Italian, Spanish and French.

CHINA PUSHING SELF-SUPPORT

Ishiwata Stresses Need of Economic Freedom at Nanking

Domei

NANKING, September 1.—Establishment of an economic set-up for self-sufficiency of China was stressed by Sotaro Ishiwata, supreme economic adviser to the Nanking Government, in a press interview at 5 p.m. today. Mr. Ishiwata returned here on Tuesday after a month's stay in Tokyo for consultation with Japanese circles concerned on pending questions.

"China must increase production of every kind of grain which can be substituted for rice," declared Adviser Ishiwata. Now is the time to strive in real earnest to establish an economic set-up for self-sufficiency. Never have I felt the importance of economic independence so keenly as at present.

"The National Government's three-year plan for reclaiming Lake Tai-hu along the Chekiang-Kiangsu border is of great significance. For this enterprise, technique and necessary materials and equipments must be imported from Japan.

"Some time ago," continued Mr. Ishiwata, "some 20 engineers of the Home Ministry and Agriculture and Forestry Ministry visited Lake Tai-hu and assured a 100 per cent success for the reclamation enterprise. When this task is carried out successfully, a bright light will be shed on the food problem."

The finances of the Nanking Government, according to Mr. Ishiwata, are steadily increasing and, therefore, necessary expenditures can safely be defrayed for such undertakings.

The compulsory purchasing of cotton yarn and textiles, in the opinion of Mr. Ishiwata, will be continued over a considerably long period. These cotton manufactures, he said, will be supplied to the hinterland from which raw cotton and rice will be delivered to Shanghai and other urban areas.

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